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(Chatto & Windus.)

THERE are many reasons for welcoming this collected edition of Mr. Swinburne's poems, but perhaps one of the weightiest is to be found in the present state of English poetry. It enables us to distinguish between the sunlight of genius and the candlelight of commonplace. Criticism has only eight fingers and two thumbs. She is prone to lose count of the riches which Mr. Swinburne has showered upon her for nearly forty years—riches lyric and elegiac; riches of ode and epic; riches in poetic drama and in poetic prose. The creator sometimes outruns the critic, and it is not too much to say that the poetry and the prose of Mr. Swinburne have not yet been adequately appraised. The apparatus of criticism has broken down under the prodigality of his productive power, and to this day there has not been any comprehensive attempt to define the rank and range of a singer who has always sung for the great calm past and the great calm future. Indeed, since Shakespeare no poet has been so far in advance of contemporary criticism as Mr. Swinburne. Tennyson, Browning, William Morris, and Rossetti have been explained and expounded by hordes of critics. Their place we know. What is Mr. Swinburne's place? He alone among the great Victorian poets "abides our question." That this should be so is regrettable, for it suggests that the state of our poetic criticism is as grievous as the state of our poetry. The criticism which fails to grapple with the work of the greater poet is apt to err in its judgments on the work of the lesser. It loses its sense of proportion. It mistakes the gleam of the farthing dip for the radiance of the dawn.

This edition, then, utters a challenge to criticism which it can hardly avoid or evade. The challenge is explicit as well as implicit,

for the poet himself launches it in a 'Dedictory Epistle' addressed to his "best and dearest friend," Mr. Theodore Watte-Dunton, whom he himself has saluted as "the first critic of our time, perhaps the largest-minded and surest-sighted of any age." And before we discuss some of the critical questions raised in this searching survey by the poet of his own work, we may point out that the key to his richly endowed temperament is his capacity for friendship. With him, indeed, friendship is a passion which is nobler in some respects than the passion of love itself. The lover is the king of egoists, for egoism is the root of love. Friendship, on the contrary, is selfless. It is rooted in altruism. That is why Mr. Swinburne is the most magnanimous of all poets, the most heroic in his temper, and the furthest from the cynical selfishness which is the characteristic note of modernity. The basis of his friendships is spiritual, moral, intellectual. His enmities display the negative side of his friendships, for this best of haters hates rather for the sake of his friends than for his own sake, and his hates, like his affections, are based on spiritual and moral antipathies. Therefore in this great poet we see one dominant passion, the passion of absolute sincerity in friendship. It is possible to be too sincere for one's age, and perhaps the most damning indictment of our time is the fact that it cannot distinguish between the sincerity of a friend and the servility of a parasite. It hurts us to read the nobly humble passage in which Mr. Swinburne defends himself against the insinuation that in 'Songs before Sunrise' he prostrated his spirit before Mazzini:—

"Mazzini was no more a Pope or a Dictator than I was a parasite or a papist. Dictation and inspiration are rather different things. These poems, and others which followed or preceded them in print, were inspired by such faith as is born of devotion and reverence: not by such faith, if faith it may be called, as is synonymous with servility or compatible with prostration of an abject or wavering spirit and a submissive or dethroned intelligence."

Has our age deserved that biting irony? Then, surely, we are infinitely less magnanimous than those Greeks and Romans who could not have conceived an idea so base or have deserved a reproof so terrible.

The humourist, however, may be permitted to stand aloof from these spiritual ironies. Man is an amusing being, and perhaps his most amusing trait is his inability to realize that his absurdity in the aggregate is even more beautiful than his absurdity as an individual. He can conceive the possibility of another age being unworthy of its men of genius, but he cannot conceive the possibility of his own age being equally unworthy of its own men of genius. Of all human frailties this is surely the most humorous, for it defies all the accumulated lessons of the past. Each generation believes that it is wiser than its predecessors. Our own time is absolutely devoid of dubiety as to its culture, its sanity, and its general superiority to its predecessors. Yet we can foresee a future when the nineteenth century will be described as a dark and barbaric period, sunk in mean and mercenary

labours and pleasures, deaf to the higher music of the higher poetry, and blind to the beckonings of the higher virtues.

In one sense, it is comforting to find that Mr. Swinburne, as he surveys his lifework, bates no jot of his lifelong scorn of criticism. Being a humourist as well as a poet, he finds a "deep diversion" in the pastime of "collating and comparing the variously inaccurate verdicts" of his "scornful or mournful censors." Well, it is pleasant to know that the poets have at last found an excuse for the critics. After all, if we were asked to give a reason for our existence, we could hardly find a better one than the plea that we amuse a select audience of great poets. Nature has played many practical jokes on her favourite victim, man; and the best of all is the great fundamental law which compels everybody to amuse somebody. Even the poet cannot escape from that enactment; and Mr. Swinburne will forgive us if we hint that he himself not inadequately fulfils this, the chief end of man. He is, indeed, a very human poet, and we could not love him so heartily if our love were not interwoven with gentle smiles at his splendid humanity. Perhaps the divinest mood of the lover is that sudden flash of tender amusement which is produced by some exquisite foible of his mistress. Then, and perhaps only then, the grape of passion becomes mellow in the sun of humour. For instance, we are grateful to Mr. Swinburne for his delightful demonstration of his own absolute consistency, not merely in poetic aims, but also in political ideals. His consistency, of course, is the consistent inconsistency of living growth; and he is right in declaring that he "has nothing to regret and nothing to recant," for each phase of a poet is the reflection of a mood or an emotion, and the greater the poet the more various are his phases. The consistency of the poet is like the consistency of the sky or the sea. He is always different and always the same.

There is, however, an artistic explanation of the unique finality of the Swinburnian printed text. Unlike Tennyson, Mr. Swinburne never revises his poetry after it appears in print. What he has written he has written: what he has printed he has printed. There is no truth in the statement that he has revised his verse for this edition. This volume has not been revised in any way. It is a literally exact reprint of 'Poems and Ballads.' The only alteration in the text of this edition will be in the 'Heptalogia,' which will contain considerable additions and a few changes. With this exception, the text of his poems will not be altered. What, then, is the explanation of this almost unprecedented verbal finality? It is to be found in the fact that the youthful poet leapt into perfection of style almost at once. He was mature in youth just as he is youthful in maturity; and, on the whole, although he may not have greatly progressed, yet he has not fallen off. It is related that he said to Jowett: "Once I made a bonfire of all my verses." Jowett retorted: "Some day you'll make another." The story is probably apocryphal; but we believe that the young poet did burn most of his early work, keeping his worst and giving his best.

Further, every poet has his own method

of composition. With most poets the process of artistic polishing begins after the words have been written on paper, and with some it goes on even after they have been printed, and after they have been published. Mr. Swinburne's method is different. His poetry is polished and perfected in his mind before it is put on paper; and when it is put on paper the work is done. And undoubtedly to that method is due the astonishing equality of his style. His lyrical genius is so powerful that it works itself out in his brain, without mechanical aids, and the process of selection and rejection, of revision and emendation, is all over before he writes a line.

The critical importance of this 'Dedictory Epistle' can hardly be exaggerated, for in it Mr. Swinburne does for his work what Milton, Dryden, and Wordsworth did for theirs. But this survey of his poetry is too rich, too suggestive, to be fully dealt with here. It raises many difficult questions, and it throws a flood of light on the poet's temperament. We can touch on only one or two interesting points.

Mr. Swinburne says that it will not seem strange to his friend "that the very words of Sappho should be heard and recognized in the notes of the nightingales." The allusion, of course, is to his poem 'On the Cliffs,' one of Mr. Swinburne's most magnificent lyrics, the most interesting feature of which is the marvellous skill with which he has interwoven the very words of Sappho with his own.

Discussing the "studies of passion or sensation" in 'Poems and Ballads,' the poet confounds his critics by declaring that they are wrong in regarding them as "either confessions of positive fact or excursions of absolute fancy." Some which criticism has dismissed as "imaginary" were "real": others which have been "taken for obvious transcripts from memory were utterly fantastic or dramatic." It is curious that Tennyson and Rossetti were misjudged in the same fashion. Tennyson intended 'Maud' to be a pure monodrama, yet it was taken for a portrait of himself; and Rossetti was identified as the student in 'Jenny.'

Here is a passage which we confess puzzles us:—

"To parade or to disclaim experience of passion or of sorrow, of pleasure or of pain, is the habit and the sign of a school which has never found a disciple among the better sort of English poets, and which I know to be no less pitifully contemptible in your opinion than in mine."

It is curious that Mr. Watts-Dunton should agree with this dictum, for almost every line of his own poetry seems to be inspired by personal emotion and actual experience, whether it is concerned with a gipsy girl or a lady in Venice. And if this be the cause of the great vogue of his poetry, it is a thing for critics to ponder.

In discussing the Greek ode, Mr. Swinburne describes it as

"that glorious form of lyric verse which a critic of our own day, as you may not possibly remember, has likened with such magnificent felicity of comparison to the gallop of the horses of the sun."

This is a graceful allusion to Mr. Watts-Dunton's remarks on the Greek odes in these columns.

We cannot now discuss Mr. Swinburne's valuable remarks on the English ode, but we hope they will stimulate criticism to grapple with a very difficult problem. It is, we fear, doubtful whether the method of the Pindaric ode is suitable to the temper of the English language, for even Mr. Swinburne, the greatest writer of odes since Coleridge, seems to dance in chains when he follows "the strictest type and the most stringent law of Pindaric hymnology." Fine as are his odes on Athens and the Armada, they seem to us to lack the spontaneous ardour and fiery glow of the 'Hymn to Proserpine,' the 'Hymn of Man,' 'The Eve of Revolution,' and 'Ave Atque Vale.' Yet it is by the test of the odes on Athens and the Armada that he wishes his station should be determined as "a lyric poet in the higher sense of the term." This and his preference for 'Mary Stuart' show how a poet's judgment may conflict with that of his most fervent admirers, among whom we are proud to count ourselves. But, as he says with regard to the theology of Victor Hugo and Mazzini, "our betters ought to know better than we: they would be the last to wish that we should pretend to the knowledge, or assume a certitude which is theirs and not ours."

There is another point on which we speak with due diffidence. Discussing 'Tristram of Lyonesse,' Mr. Swinburne says:—

"A more plausible objection was brought to bear against 'Tristram of Lyonesse'.....the objection of an irreconcilable incongruity between the incidents of the old legend and the meditations on man and nature, life and death, chance and destiny, assigned to a typical hero of chivalrous romance. And this objection would have been unanswerable if the slightest attempt had been made to treat the legend as in any possible sense historical or capable of either rational or ideal association with history."

This appears to be a reply to remarks made in our original review of 'Tristram of Lyonesse'; and we must say that it seems scarcely a sufficient answer to our objection. The question still remains whether any mediæval hero, historic, legendary, or newly created, could or would have thought these modern thoughts and experienced these modern emotions.

As we turn over the leaves of this wonderfully varied volume, we are struck by the fact that no critic of the recent performance of Mr. Gilbert Murray's version of the 'Hippolytus' seems to have remembered the existence of Mr. Swinburne's 'Hippolytus.' It may be worth while to point out that the poet apparently wrote this fine dramatic fragment in order to fill up what he thought was an artistic lacuna in the play of Euripides.

Ignorant and illiterate persons sometimes charge Mr. Swinburne with having attacked the sacred symbols of Christianity. They misread such a poem as 'Before a Crucifix,' mistaking an attack on a caricature of Christianity for an attack on Christianity itself. Doubtless certain violences of expression might well have been eliminated, because they lend themselves to misconstruction by superficial readers. But no surer sign, no clearer proof, of the spiritual character of Mr. Swinburne's religious poems could be found than the fact that so

devout a Christian as Mazzini accepted the dedication of 'Songs before Sunrise.'

We have already spoken of the maturity of Mr. Swinburne's youthful style, but we should like to call attention to the verbal mastery displayed in 'Anactoria,' a poem which is perhaps the very pinnacle of his achievements in point of form. The poet, we believe, originally set to work to piece together those Sapphic fragments which are the despair of translators. He found that the result was unsatisfactory, and then he changed his intention, writing a poem round the fragments, or rather weaving some of the fragments into his poem. 'Anactoria' is an artistic miracle, and it proves, we think, that the poet's genius is closer of kin to the genius of Sappho than that of any other poet. And in discussing such a poem as 'Anactoria' it is important to remember that it is pre-eminently one of those poems to which Mr. Swinburne alludes, the motive and the impulse of which were purely dramatic. Here, again, we see that his imaginative and artistic methods are, on the whole, impersonal rather than personal, objective rather than subjective. And it is this lyrical objectivity which explains Mr. Swinburne's "first, if not his strongest, ambition"—to do something worth doing in the line of work which Marlowe, Shakespeare, and Webster "left as a possibly unattainable example for ambitious Englishmen." But there is hardly any peak of poetry which he has not scaled. When he dedicated 'Bothwell' to Victor Hugo, he defined it in the French verses of dedication as "an epic drama." Mr. Swinburne quotes this phrase from Hugo's reply: "Occuper ces deux cimes, cela n'est donné qu'à vous." For higher praise than this no man could wish.

The Development of European Polity. By Henry Sidgwick. (Macmillan & Co.)

This volume forms the second portion of what Sidgwick believed the right treatment of politics. The first was the determination by deductive methods of the structure and the functions of the State among civilized men. This he gave to the world some years ago in his 'Elements of Politics.' Its main defect, amid very much that is valuable, is that it is too much of an *apologia* for the British Constitution at the moment when Sidgwick was writing; just as Hegel was able to discover the idea objectively presented in the Prussian monarchy. As the present work says: "It is striking how experience controls and limits the imagination even of the most idealistic political philosophers." To this deductive study Sidgwick added an account of the origin and development of the State and of men's notions about it. This was never published in his lifetime; but it formed the substance of the course of lectures now printed by Mrs. Sidgwick. The final part of his threefold treatment was to have been "a comparative study of the constitutions of Europe and its colonies in connexion with the history of what may be called the constitution-making century which has just ended." This third part we shall never have; but the last two chapters of this book deal mainly with that subject, though of course only in outline. It is evidently from the

data there furnished that the writer is able to generalize:—

"The only sense in which democratic institutions can be strictly called 'freer' than a monarchy is that under a monarchy a majority may be oppressed, while under a democracy it can only be a minority";

and to prophesy:—

"When we turn our gaze from the past to the future, an extension of federalism seems to me the most probable of political prophecies relative to the form of government."

We are not sure that this intermediate volume will not be the most useful of the whole treatment. No one can, of course, tell what Sidgwick might have taught us about the modern world. He would be sure to have put much that is familiar in a new light, and to have applied the comparative method so as to stimulate thought. Yet we doubt if he could have done anything quite so good as this book. In our opinion his 'Elements of Politics' was by no means the greatest of his works. But this book is perhaps the most useful guide we possess to the broad lines of historical development. It does not, indeed, perform the strictly historical work of reproducing in imagination the past, nor would Sidgwick profess to do this. Yet the examination of the forms of political life and the ideas underlying them is so thorough and suggestive that a man must be very well or very ill informed who cannot extract much nourishment from this book. We will indicate a few of the chief points. The title sufficiently indicates the course the lecturer took. After the inevitable discussion of the beginnings of the State, he proceeded to the treatment of the city-state, first of the Roman Empire, then of the mediæval system—feudal, imperial, municipal. From this point to the end the book is concerned with the discussion of the rise of the modern world out of the mediæval. This is, in our opinion, a point of supreme interest in historical study, and in spite of all that is written, we are only beginning to understand the nature of the process. Probably we stand too near to the Middle Ages, and still more to the sixteenth century, to be able as yet to estimate correctly the effect of the operative forces. This will be the work of the historian of an age different from our own. However that may be, Sidgwick succeeds in setting a great deal of the matter in a new light, and in stating with precision and thoughtfulness facts that are familiar.

This power of criticism is exemplified in the account of the Greek city-state. Here, at least, it might seem that there was little new to be said. Yet Sidgwick sees that the socialistic conception generally supposed to attach to ancient notions of the State has been greatly exaggerated. He admits that in theory the individual was nothing, the community all:—

"But when we turn from theory to fact, and ask what the Greek or Roman Governments actually did, we find that outside Sparta the practical difference between ancient and modern conceptions of the functions of government was very much less. If, putting religion and war aside, we consider the intervention of Government in the peaceful secular life of the citizen—in respect of the security of person and reputation, in matters of property, contract, and inheritance—no fundamental difference ap-

pears; no kind of socialistic interference with personal freedom, property, or contract."

This is a much-needed correction of the ordinarily received view.

Passing to the later portions of the book, we must say that the general account of the mediæval world seems to us jejune and poor. One might imagine from the way he writes that Sidgwick had never assimilated Bryce's 'Holy Roman Empire'; nor can we find in the account of feudalism anything very illuminating. The author would not appear to have read the admirable pages of Prof. Maitland on the subject. The latter has done more than any one to make us see the feudal system as a living thing, and a quotation or two, or at least a reference to the 'History of English Law,' would have been not only of interest, but we should have thought a necessity, to any one attempting to give a general account of the polity of the Middle Ages. Sidgwick might have been expected to show some acquaintance with the work of one of his ablest pupils. Mr. Jenks's extremely suggestive work on 'Law and Politics in the Middle Ages' should also have been consulted. Nor does the importance of feudalism in developing the contract theory appear to have been adequately realized by Sidgwick. On the other hand, he is admirable in his perception of its influence in regard to taxation, and in this way to one of the most important differences between modern and ancient notions of political liberty. The lectures on the mediæval cities are less sketchy than those on the mediæval world in general; but they are dull, and there is not very much that is new in this section.

But when we come to the last three centuries all this is changed. Sidgwick was on ground which he knew better, and he was naturally in sympathy with the forerunners of utilitarianism. It is clear that he owes a great deal here to Seeley, although in some points he shows disagreement from him. Like Seeley, he emphasizes the great change that followed the Restoration, and rather minimizes that of the Revolution. He estimates very rightly the position of George III. as being not a bid for despotism, but rather one for constitutional monarchy in the sense of Bluntschli, as against Parliamentary government. He lays stress, and we think rightly, on the difference between the Victorian polity and that of the Revolution, a difference which is often ignored or treated as the logical and inevitable development of the earlier.

In discussing political theory the author does not, we notice, attempt to reproduce the atmosphere of seventeenth-century thought. But his remarks on Hobbes and Locke as the representative Englishmen, and on Montesquieu and Rousseau, are luminous and suggestive. Nowhere in this book does the *Scharfsinn* of Sidgwick show itself to better advantage than in these chapters. The subject is familiar, even hackneyed; yet we doubt whether any one will read these pages without having his insight deepened. We think that Sidgwick is quite right in leaning to the view of Janet rather than of Maine as to the relative influence of Rousseau and Montesquieu. On the whole, this, if not the greatest of Sidgwick's works, is a book containing many brilliant *aperçus*, and will be of use

not merely to the political student who desires to get up a little knowledge of the past history of the State, but also to the lover of history, who is sometimes prevented from seeing the wood by the trees, and needs the help of a large and serene intelligence to keep before his mind the conception of the whole.

Newman. By William Barry. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

THIS book is, on the whole, the best thing that has been written about Newman, or rather it marks the close of the epoch of personalia and the beginning of that of history. Newman has been eulogized, attacked, defended. He has yet to be explained. We know from his own mouth or the writings of others the impression he made on his contemporaries, the characteristic qualities of his English and his eloquence, the story of his struggles, Anglican and Roman, and even the record of his inner development. Of biography and autobiography and criticism, strictly contemporary and impressionist, we have had all that is likely to be of service. It is time for the historian.

Thanks to Kingsley, we have the key to unlock the secrets of the thirty or forty volumes which the Cardinal left us. For everything he wrote is an apologia. "It was the irony of his temperament," says Dr. Barry, "that he must first convert himself." Hence partly the incommunicable charm of his writing, so much of it only the thinking aloud of a man who had the Hebrew genius for religion, the Hellenist's sense of sanity and artistic measure, the imaginative vision of the German, and the hold on vital experience which we have come to regard as predominantly English. We are glad, however, to see that, if the 'Apologia' was a good thing, the evil which produced it is in this work (the first attempt to anticipate "the serene and impartial judgment of history") unhesitatingly condemned. Too many praise the 'Apologia' with an afterthought. Even Mr. Lang says there remains a suspicion that Kingsley was right after all. To our thinking, the meanest part of all Kingsley's discreditable behaviour was his final refusal to reply, on the ground—save the mark!—of Newman's ill-health, with the added insinuation, "He was too clever for me." The only excuse is that Kingsley was in this, as in other matters (*vide* a review recently published by J. R. Green), hopelessly muddled-headed. What he meant was probably that a Roman like Newman is so because he holds a different view of the relation of the individual to the society from the Protestant, and that this view must affect the estimate of the claims of conscience on the individual. If, in addition, Kingsley had charged Newman with the use of arguments which he ought to have seen to be sophistical, he would have taken fair ground; and whether or no the position was justified, neither Newman nor any one else could have complained, except on the score of the perennial conflict between the whole *Weltanschauung* of Protestants and Catholics. But Kingsley did not do this or anything like it. He stated that

Newman had said what he never had said. He gave as a ground for the charge a reference simply *pour rivo*. Finally, under cover of a withdrawal, he reasserted the original charge in a yet more odious form. In our opinion conduct like this needs no characterization. It is only to be surpassed by that of a man who, knowing the controversial skill of the Papist, chooses to wait till death takes from him the power of reply in order to reassert substantially the same charges with a resort to disingenuous reasoning for which one of his own schoolboys would have suffered *in corpore vili*.

But enough of this triviality. Newman raises other thoughts than these, which would not be here but for insinuations recently made. We have said that Dr. Barry's book makes a change. It is the first attempt of which we are aware to give to Newman his true orientation. It puts, if it does not answer, the right questions. What the place of Newman in history will ultimately be neither Dr. Barry nor any one else now living can say. All he can do is to lay down the lines on which the question must be answered.

In the first place Dr. Barry is right in claiming Newman as the chief (not the only) English representative of the Romantic movement. Much is gained if it be seen that his importance is not merely English, but even European. But this is not all. If we ask what Newman effected, we can but answer that he enormously widened the horizon of the educated Englishman. He made that possible which nobody without him would ever have believed possible. Outside the circle of those who believe that all educated men must, *ipso facto*, be Agnostics, or at any rate non-Christian, nobody now of any real culture is particularly surprised when an educated man accepts the Catholic horn of the eternal dilemma between liberty and authority. The smug Protestantism of Newman's youth has indeed given way to an Anglicanism which, if a little less Philistine and a little more touched with the historic sense, is none the less smug, ignorant, and *borné*. But the moral and intellectual narrowness, the suburban self-sufficiency of Warburton or Paley or Dr. Cumming, has gone from the educated world—we hope for ever. Newman was really the first English cleric since the Reformation to look over the garden wall of Anglicanism, and to contrast with the trim lawns of the Establishment—artificial, sheltered, at once confined and spacious—the incomparable luxuriance of nature, and the depth and breadth of the religious spirit as he caught its echoes sounding from the days of the catacombs, through the long forests of mediæval wanderings, into the “broad and spacious campaign” of the modern world. He did this, and he made many others do it. That is one reason why he cannot be forgotten, and must be considered apart from his style, often too exclusively praised. We could wish that in his excellent account of the gist of the ‘Grammar of Assent’ Dr. Barry had said something of the remarkable anticipation Newman (not a technical philosopher) makes of that movement of thought which Dr. Schiller has taught us to call “Humanism.” We cannot go into it at length. But New-

man had the originality to see, before Mr. William James was ever heard of, the irreducible influence of the self, the presence of volitional elements in acts not merely of belief, but apparently of the purest intellectual judgment.

Dr. Barry is right, we think, in the stress he lays on the importance of the general idea of the development of religious doctrine; as good Protestants we are not equally pleased with his attitude towards the very flimsy tests applied by Newman. Still it remains true that Newman, ignorant of Hegel, applied to religious institutions the category of life, and that we can never again ignore this in our judgments. The argument by its own immanent logic goes further, indeed, than Newman saw or wished. M. Loisy has no ground to claim Newman for his particular historical criticism, but his root idea is, as he claims, a perfectly legitimate development of the two notions of development and relativity which Newman was the first of moderns to apply to Church history.

Newman, in fact, whose most cherished aim was to be a conservative in regard to faith, became, in spite of himself, the most thoroughgoing revolutionary. It is the irony of the appeal to authority in an age alike incredulous and full of competing religions that it can only be made at the cost of generating the very spirit it desires to exorcise. Just as, on the one hand, the writer has heard Dissenters appealing, on the mere ground of hereditary tradition, for adherence to their own tenets by the younger generation, so, on the other, Newman, in his zeal to support the deposit of doctrine “once delivered to the saints,” was driven to be always asking his readers what was their right to be where they were. So far from leaving folk secure in their ancient faith, Newman, by the force and depth with which he argued the thesis that you must be either an atheist or a Catholic, or else commit intellectual suicide, succeeded in making a large number of his disciples very uncomfortable, and inducing a smaller number definitely to move on.

These are some of the reasons why we consider “the going out in ‘45” of the nineteenth century an event of far greater significance than its namesake of the eighteenth. Newman, in short, played the game of “cheat the prophet,” as Mr. Chesterton calls it, more successfully than any one before or since. His lasting title to honour in the intellectual Walhalla is the fact that he substituted for a narrow, mechanical, logical individualism in religious matters a point of view essentially historical and vitalistic, “looking before and after,” and treating man as a unit in a social organism. This change, by its insistence on the need of development and the relativity even of the creeds, carried in its bosom the method of the whole study of religious phenomena in the future, and the principle of characteristically modern religious thought, whether it be that of Catholic or Protestant, High Churchman or Liberal, of Loisy, of Rashdall, or of Hort.

A History of Japan during the Century of Early Foreign Intercourse. By J. Murdoch, in collaboration with Isao Yamagata. (Kobe, Japan, ‘Chronicle’ Office.)

THE cumbrous form and somewhat heavy style of this book may interfere with its success; but it is nevertheless well worthy of the attention of those who care to acquire a trustworthy and adequate knowledge of that singular phase in Japanese history which may be termed the Christian century. So far, indeed, as the practical needs of the West are concerned, the history of that century and of the last thirty years of the nineteenth century is all that the European student need trouble himself with. It was during the latter period that the thread of real history was again taken up by Japan, after a severance of its continuity for over two centuries by the Tokugawa Shogunate, continuous with the period of isolation. But that period gave a unity to the empire without which the revolution of 1868, and the spectacle now being enacted under our eyes in regions almost beyond European ken a few years back, would have been impossible. The state of Japan at the beginning of the sixteenth century was a state of anarchy. Just as the Shoguns had usurped the power of the Mikado, the chief ministers of the Shoguns had usurped, more or less, that of their titular masters; but the Kwanryo (chief ministers) of the Ashikaga family were themselves weak, and

“all over the face of the empire it was one grand game of land-thieving.....The great bulk of the land had gone out of cultivation.....Brigandage of the more vulgar kinds was prevalent, and along whole stretches of the seaboard piracy was rife.”

The Church—the Buddhist Church—took advantage of the political confusion to increase its own power, not by its virtues, but by its wealth and its vassals—between the Inland Sea and the Gulf of Owari, indeed, two monasteries, Koyasan and Negoro, exercised a supreme feudal sway. But it was the Monto sect that was the chief Buddhist force in the land. The least Buddhist of the sects, the easiest in doctrine, the least austere in social practice, it attracted countless adherents, and was able to defend their interests against an illiterate and distracted baronage. How this condition of things came to be, and by what steps it was put an end to by the policy of Nobunaga, Hideyoshi, and Iyeyasu, each of whom was himself a usurper, more or less, of the power of his predecessor, but continued his policy, is authoritatively related in Mr. Murdoch's introductory chapter—the best, perhaps, in the whole book.

Oda Nobunaga destroyed the Ashikaga Shogunate, but never himself became Shogun. At the moment of the discovery of Japan by the Portuguese the Ashikaga Shogun was nominally the regent of the country; but, in fact, there was no Government. It was about 1560 that Nobunaga, chiefly by successful land thievery, became the most powerful member of the baronage. In 1542—there can be little doubt that this is the true date, the year of the birth of Mary, Queen of Scots, though Pfarrer Hans Haas in his recent ‘Geschichte des Christenthums in Japan’ (partly published) main-

tains the date of 1543—three Portuguese mariners or pirates gained immortality by being wrecked on the island of Tanegashima. The fact is still preserved in the Japanese common name for firearms, *tanegashima*; and in Hokusai's famous *Mangwa* (album) the figures of the shipwrecked *namban* (southern barbarians) are quaintly pictured. To the ears of Xavier—then pining in Malaya for fresh fields of operation, or disappointed with his want of success in the Indian East—news of this great enlargement of the sphere of Portuguese enterprise was soon brought, and through a Japanese named Anjiro (probably Hashihiro or Hachiro), a Satsuma man resident in Goa in 1548, he was induced to undertake the evangelization of Japan. On the 15th of August, 1549, he landed at Kagoshima, some three hundred years later to be the scene of the first armed conflict between the Far East and the West.

When Cabral left the Tagus for India in 1500 his instructions were "to begin with preaching, and if that failed to proceed to the sharp determination of the sword." Xavier's methods were not exactly those prescribed to Cabral, but they were equally resultless. He was an intimate friend of Loyola, and, though a Spaniard, pursued his labours under Portuguese auspices. No real knowledge of the language was ever acquired by him; he seems to have been more eager than competent for his task, and to have been satisfied with the most superficial acceptance by his converts of the doctrines he preached. "None of us," he writes, "knew Japanese, yet.....by delivering sermons we brought several over to the Christian cult." He told his neophytes that their ancestors were damned to eternal punishment (they would know what that meant, from their familiarity with the gruesome Buddhist hells), advised them to look out for their own safety, and denounced the immorality of the bonzes. Xavier left Japan in 1551, and it is doubtful if, during the twenty-seven months of his stay in the country, he made ten converts worth the breath he had expended in the vain endeavour to effect wholesale conversions to his creed.

Up to 1593 the whole of the trade and evangelization of Japan remained in Portuguese hands. The number of converts, according to Mr. Murdoch, about that time, the harvest of a generation's work, was scarcely 1 per cent. of the population, and most of these were concentrated in two petty fiefs. Yet this, had the conversions been in any true sense real, would have been no small success for a company of Jesuit missionaries who were under a hundred all told. Their activity and earnestness cannot be doubted, and they were every year better equipped, linguistically and otherwise, for the work, which was not wholly of a doctrinal character; they protested, for example, with energy against the cruel system of infanticide which then prevailed in the country. Bungo, the north-eastern corner of Kyushu, was the principal scene of their labours. Among the ruling classes their success was small, and no conversion of the empire could be hoped for that did not begin from above. But this might have come about, for Nobunaga was at one with the Christians

in his hatred of the Buddhist priesthood. In 1571 every inmate of the three thousand monasteries on Mount Hiei was put to death, and in 1582 Coelho, in his annual letter, writes of Nobunaga as apparently "chosen by God to open and prepare the way for our holy faith." In 1582 Hideyoshi became the *de facto* ruler of Japan. He was not, it seemed, opposed to Christianity, which was in course of being regarded as an improvement upon Buddhism, and several of his ladies were Christians. But his real sentiments were opposed to any form of sacerdotalism, and in 1587 he asked Coelho, among other pertinent questions, why his Christians compelled Japanese to adopt their faith, why they persecuted the bonzes and destroyed temples, and why his nation bought Japanese to sell them into slavery in the Indies. In July of the same year Coelho and his *religieux* were ordered to quit Japan within twenty days, under pain of death, because they "preached a law contrary to that of Japan." The explanation of Hideyoshi's conduct does not seem difficult: he had got one set of priests well under his hand, and his policy required that their opponents should be similarly dealt with. Froez, the most able of the Jesuits, fully recognized the true motive of his change of attitude, which, however, did not translate itself into any severity of persecution. In 1596 there were still 137 Jesuits in Japan, of whom 125 were unlicensed, and they were allowed to continue their work, though with less openness than previously.

It was about this time that the Christians themselves destroyed whatever chances of permanence their teaching possessed. Into the story of the rivalry between Franciscans and Dominicans on the one hand, and the Jesuits on the other—between Spaniards and Portuguese in other words—we cannot enter. What Charlevoix says sums up the whole story:—

"The danger of entire destruction to which this flourishing Church found itself exposed came chiefly from the eagerness of the Spaniards in the Philippines to share with the Portuguese in the commerce of these islands [Japan] and the little concord of evangelical workers."

And again, but for this conduct, after the death of Hideyoshi, "the numbers and the rank of the Christians would have constrained the Government to treat them with respect." To refer once more to Charlevoix—"Our kings," he quotes a Spanish captain as saying to a Japanese dignitary,

"begin by sending into the countries they wish to conquer *religieux*, who induce the people to embrace our religion, and when they have made considerable progress, troops are sent who combine with the new Christians, and then our kings [his was Philip II. of Armada fame] have not much trouble in accomplishing the rest."

These extracts correctly describe the spirit of the missionaries after 1593 or 1594, and sufficiently indicate the explanation of the policy of Iyeyasu, the successor, but not the equal, of Hideyoshi, and of the second and third Shoguns (Hidetada and Iyemitsu), which resulted in the isolation of the empire by the restriction of all commerce to Deshima, in the narrow bounds of which—236 by 82 paces, says Kämpfer—the Dutch were imprisoned from the year 1641, a century

within a year from the landing of the Portuguese adventurers in the remote island of Tanegashima.

The volume is well illustrated by maps showing, by the changes in the internal geography of Japan, the political phases of its history, and concludes with an attempt to pass a judgment upon the policy of Iyeyasu as indicated in the edict of 1636, which in effect isolated the country by its exclusion from the rest of the world, and by the exclusion of the rest of the world from it—a policy directly opposed to that of the earlier years of his reign. We do not agree with the author's judgment on this point. Had the earlier and more generous policy been persisted in there can be little doubt that the history of the Far East would have been more advantageous to Japan than so far it has proved to be, or is likely to be should money and numbers in the twentieth century overcome the singular combination of ability, prudence, and valour which Japan now offers to the admiration of the Western world.

History of the Moorish Empire in Europe.
By S. P. Scott. 3 vols. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

THIS imposing and handsomely produced work contains over two thousand pages, and is interesting from beginning to end. It is difficult to conceive of any intelligent reader not being interested in the history of a people who once dominated Southern Europe and influenced strongly the whole world of Christendom; a people whose empire, from having been world-wide (as the world was known and judged then), is now reduced to a tottering realm, subject to the suzerainty of one European Power. The moment is propitious for the issue of a history of the Moors; it has the appropriateness of a passing bell, and the traveller in Morocco to-day finds it hard indeed to realize that there was a time when the Moorish people not merely defied and terrorized the whole of Europe, but even stood immeasurably higher upon the ladder of civilization, possessing a much greater share of learning, refinement, luxury, and ingenuity than any other people of their time. The only country even nominally ruled by that romantic people to-day is Morocco. Mr. Budgett Meakin's recently published trilogy is well calculated to inform the student fully regarding the Moors and their present home, and Mr. Scott's three volumes make a full and interesting tale of the history of the same people's dominion of other lands.

One feature of Mr. Scott's very considerable work is disappointing. Throughout the three volumes he may be said to quote no authorities whatever. Here are two thousand pages of history without a footnote. From the student's point of view this is a notable drawback; and in estimating the value of a serious book of this character—the work, as its author assures us, of twenty years—one is bound to place the student's point of view first. We entertain no doubt as to the genuineness of the author's own reading and research. Indeed, the book is prefaced by a list of from five to six hundred works in no fewer than fifteen different languages.

This list is at once imposing, interesting,

and likely to be useful. But the point is that Mr. Scott never substantiates any of his statements for classification in the student's mind or note-book by references. He is given greatly to deductive generalization, and, upon the whole (with some exceptions), his generalization is sound and reasonable. But there are points which require confirmation, and which, apart from that, would be made doubly interesting by being traced to their original propounder or recorder. To take an example: the author evades the common pitfall which leads nearly all writers upon Moorish history to make it appear that the great seventh-century leader 'Okba penetrated the Sûs. He only really reached what Arabs call Sûs el Adna, or Hither Sûs, which means simply Northern Morocco. The author says of 'Okba, to the spelling of whose name he gives an unnecessary *h*:

"Almost unresisted, he traversed the regions peopled by hordes of fierce barbarians, until, having penetrated to the Atlantic, he rode his horse into its seething waters, and, drawing his sword, cried out, 'God is great! Were I not hindered by this sea, I would go forward to the unknown kingdoms of the West, proclaiming the greatness of Thy Holy Name, and subduing those nations who worship other gods than Thee.'"

Now this is not Gibbon's version of the historic cry. But Gibbon fell into the common error aforementioned, which Mr. Scott escapes. Nor is this the generally accepted account of 'Okba's words; and one would like to have the author's authority. So it is with many another passage. Indeed, there is hardly a page in the book which does not make one look instinctively for the explanation and confirmation of a foot-note, and regret its absence.

One is anxious to be done with carping or fault-finding in considering so fine a piece of work as this, however. When an author gives us the product of twenty years of loving labour it is difficult, without ungraciousness, to complain of any lack in it. But Mr. Scott has a rather dangerous gift of fluency, a love of emphasis and of the use of superlatives, a rhetorical desire not merely to drive every statement well home, but also to clinch it with double and treble security. This sometimes plays him false, and weakens his conclusions. There is, perhaps, no clearer example of this weakness than the author's treatment of the Muslim Prince Boabdil, who, in a few pages (see from p. 600, vol. ii.), is made to appear "greatly distinguished.....by his reckless bravery," and "timorous and irresolute," a brilliant and daring leader, and a weak, vacillating, treacherous knave; and all by way of giving added point to already well-emphasized statements. Pages like 326 in vol. i., with sentences like that beginning, "The scanty remains of art and learning," are sadly in want of revision, and the purist will be annoyed to find that the author's average in the way of split infinitives is something like two or three to the page. In referring to King Ferdinand's maintenance of discipline among the Spanish levies with whose aid he accomplished the re-conquest of Spain, the author says, not altogether without justification, "Such a sudden and complete metamorphosis was without parallel in the history of European armies." Historical students may differ

from Mr. Scott over this, but it certainly was a wonderful performance. The point the reviewer wishes to indicate is that the author is over fond of such phrases as "without parallel in history," and that by his fondness for superlatives he is frequently led into that *impasse* of nullification which is the end of all exaggeration, and an extremely undesirable haven for an historian.

It is, however, possible that the average reader will not notice such minor blemishes as these, by reason, firstly, of the fascination and romantic interest of the subject; secondly, of the light, popular, and picturesque vein in which the book is written. Mr. Scott touches upon no question without dealing fully with it, and is prolix and diffuse at times; but he never becomes dry or tiresome, and the most flippant reader could not accuse him of pedantry.

In the first volume the author treats, in leisurely style, the topography and history of Arabia, the cradle of the Arab people, and therefore of the Moors:—

"As a result of its exemption from foreign dominion no other country has preserved the integrity of its customs, its language, and the personality of its inhabitants to such a degree as Arabia. It alone presents a picture of the government and the domestic economy of patriarchal antiquity. Its manners are those which prevailed centuries before the time of Abraham. The wonderfully sonorous and flexible idiom of the Koran was already formed before the Bible or the Iliad was written."

This is generally just and true, but even here Mr. Scott's weakness for the absolute and the emphatic betrays him from the path of strict accuracy. He should have said, "It still presents," not "It alone presents"; for of the country now occupied by the modern representatives of the very Moors of whom he writes, Morocco, the same words might truly be written. In the foot-hills of the Atlas, on the borders of the Sûs, among villagers living between the sacred city of Wazzan and the forbidding fastnesses of er-Riff, the reviewer has studied precisely the same conditions of life within the last decade. The Arab douars of the plains in Morocco are as near to Abraham as anything referred to by Mr. Scott; the Berbers of Morocco are exhibiting to-day precisely the same characteristics, and living in exactly the same manner, that historians assure us must have marked their existence in Canaan before the Chosen People drove them out from that land flowing with milk and honey.

The author treats fully of the religion of the Arabs, and, indeed, of the general interest of comparative religion as a study; and his account of the gradual rise and development of Islam is one of the fairest and most graphic known to the reviewer. One is not offended in his story of Mohammed's life by the constant iteration of such phrases as "the pretended prophet" and "his falsely styled revelation," which plentifully disfigure the pages of even the standard translations and commentaries, in English and French, where Mohammed and his times are concerned. Mr. Scott has felt the tremendous ability and dignity of Mohammed's personality, and throughout his book writes always with real sympathy and feeling of the Arabs and their faith. It is

this fact, rather than his erudition, which gives his book its value and its interest. He is clearly a lover of the Arabs (though, curiously enough, we do not gather that he has any personal knowledge of the modern representatives of the race), and his generous admiration makes him an able interpreter, a convincing advocate. After perhaps a hundred pages of foundation-laying, in the way of a study of the land of their birth and the beginning of their faith, the author carries us with him as observers of that wonderful processional progress along the northern shore of Africa, during which, after the death of their truly great prophet, a section of the Arab people became Moors, and began their long reign of marvellous and spectacular dominion of Southern Europe. But it is by no means only the picturesque side of Moorish dominion in Europe that has appealed to Mr. Scott. He has a seeing eye for the practical wisdom of the Arab of that day, and an appreciation of the morality of Islam:—

"It impressed upon youth, of whatever rank or station, the obligations of polite and courteous behaviour, and the unremitting exercise of filial piety. It accorded to every seeker after truth the inestimable privilege of private interpretation and individual opinion—an inherent right of man refused by Christianity until the time of Luther, who, on account of his advocacy of this innovation, was himself denounced as a Mohammedan, and in certain countries of Europe not asserted until the seventeenth century, except in secret and under the threatening shadows of the stake and the scaffold. Unlike other religions, it did not refuse salvation to those who rejected its dogmas. In the presence of the allurements of the seraglio, it still represented continence as the most precious jewel of a believer; but, perceiving the vices provoked by the unnatural restraints of monastic life, it prohibited celibacy, and, for two centuries after the death of the Prophet, the faquir, the santon, and the dervish were unknown."

Dealing with the extraordinary success of the Muslim arms, and the establishment of Arab influence even upon the banks of the Loire, within a century of Mohammed's death, the author says:—

"It is a matter of some doubt whether the doctrines of Mohammed could have obtained a permanent foothold in the frozen regions of the North. The geographical distribution of religions is largely determined by climate. Islam is essentially exotic. It has survived, but never flourished, beyond the tropics."

This is, of course, inaccurate, but doubtless the author means outside semi-tropical countries.

"A learned historian has advanced the hypothesis that it cannot exist in a latitude where the olive does not grow, a statement which seems to be justified by the experience of history."

This interesting hypothesis may be fairly well known, but, in the student's interest, its author should be named.

"Whether the world at large has profited by the victory of Charles Martel may, in the light afforded by the brilliant results of Moslem civilization, well be questioned."

This refers, of course, to the battle of Poitiers, upon which the Moorish invasion of Europe may be said to have turned.

"It is hardly possible to conjecture what effects would have been produced upon the creeds and habits of the present age by the

triumph of the Saracen power, but, in the words of an eminent writer—"again not named—

"the least of our evils had now been that we should have worn turbans; combed our beards instead of shaving them; have beheld a more magnificent architecture than the Grecian, while the public mind had been bounded by the arts and literature of the Moorish University of Cordova."

Whilst, as has been indicated, fully alive to the dignity and the great abilities displayed by the Arab people at the time of their dominion in Europe, the author is not at all blinded by sympathy to the inherent defects of the race. His tracing of their downfall in Europe and its causes is an admirable and impartial piece of work. The story is old, and had already been very well told. Mr. Scott is aware of this, of course, and approaches the subject with the modesty that one looks for, sometimes without avail, in the scholar. But, as he truly says, his work would have been incomplete had he avoided the period of decadence, and there is no reason for him to apologize for his handling of the subject, which is at once vivid, picturesque, and discriminating:—

"The popularity of the khalifs and the emirs was always superficial, and often only nominal.With the masses, whom they seldom condescended to notice, they could have nothing in common. Their empire, obtained by conquest, was ruled by despotism and preserved by force. The incalculable benefits conferred by their wise and enlightened administration were never appreciated by those who enjoyed them."

It should not be forgotten, by the way, that the tolerance which characterized the Muslim rule in Spain was very remarkable in an age of fierce intolerance.

"There is nothing more pathetic in human annals than the destruction of a nation whose works have for ages contributed to the welfare and happiness of mankind, whose discoveries in every department of knowledge have called forth the applause of the learned and elicited the grateful acknowledgment of subsequent generations, and which, consumed by the unquenchable fire of internal discord, has squandered in civil war the talents and the resources which, properly applied, might have for centuries maintained its greatness and perpetuated its power. The fall of the Moslem empire in Europe is a striking example of the inexorable law of human destiny. Had the Moslems not succumbed to the encroachments of Castilian conquest, their internal dissensions must have eventually invited the interference of some other aggressor. Commercial prosperity, which, while encouraging selfishness and luxury, degrades in the eyes of an effeminate and cowardly population the profession of arms, had sapped the vitality of the kingdom of Granada."

The limitations of space do not allow us to follow the author's careful tracing of the causes of the Moorish downfall, which is both able and exhaustive. We conclude with the verdict that, whatever may be thought of his style, he has produced a book of deep and real interest.

NEW NOVELS.

A Lost Eden. By M. E. Braddon. (Hutchinson & Co.)

The ungracious task of criticism is, in the present instance, rendered additionally invidious by a recollection, dating some quarter of a century back, of sundry bliss-

ful hours devoted (not always under parental sanction) to 'Lady Audley's Secret' and 'Aurora Floyd.' But it is impossible to ignore the patent fact that what Miss Braddon has here attempted—virtually a modernized version of 'Clarissa Harlowe'—is an enterprise foredoomed to failure. A heroine forced into competition with Clarissa is too cruelly handicapped, and Lovelace, not an over-convincing character even as Richardson drew him, becomes utterly unthinkable when transplanted into the nineteenth century. The lighter portions of the novel, which deal chiefly with lower middle-class life, are natural and amusing, and the theatrical experiences of the heroine's sister in particular convey a far stronger impression of reality than is usual in fiction professing to treat of the stage.

The Ragged Messenger. By W. B. Maxwell. (Grant Richards.)

MR. MAXWELL has written a powerful and dramatic story of London life, and one having in it qualities by no means common in modern novels of the well-written sort. It has fire, sincerity, enthusiasm, and high-strung emotion. It hinges upon the life and work of a clergyman whose eccentricities and outspokenness have shut him out entirely from the favour of his ecclesiastical superiors, and made of him a street preacher who is known in the East-End as the Mad Messiah. To this man—generous, impulsive, hysterically in earnest, fervently pious, and bent upon a literal application to modern life of the principles of the Sermon on the Mount—there comes an enormous fortune, a fabulous amount of wealth bequeathed by a cousin from America whom he had never known. At the very moment at which the news of this reaches him he is proposing marriage to a young woman in whom he has unsuccessfully endeavoured to awaken the interest of some wealthy and aristocratic friends. The young woman he believes himself to have rescued from the very brink of moral and physical ruin. He marries her, in the full belief that she shares his fanatic devotion to the work of pious salvage and philanthropy in the East-End, and takes her forthwith into poor lodgings, from which he begins the Herculean labour of dispensing his enormous fortune over works among the very poor. But the woman with the saint-like face is not what the passionately loving fanatic thinks her, and their union brings tragedy, inevitable and bitter. It is a strong story, and well told. It has all the elements of drama in it, and should be popular.

The Wheeling Light. By Fergus Hume. (Chatto & Windus.)

THIS melodrama of the most sensational type should commend itself to the admirers of 'The Mystery of a Hansom Cab.' Its characters are mostly people of wealth and social distinction, who talk as no real people ever do talk, and act as only exponents of the sort of drama that is associated with the Surrey side of the Thames act. The wheeling light of the title is that of a Devon light-house, and it enables a man on a yacht at sea to witness the murder of a woman by a man who flings her over a high cliff. All the usual component parts of melodrama

are here, and are handled with a certain ease and fluency, though without anything approximating to literary craftsmanship. Mr. Hume is evidently no countryman, and would be well advised to avoid agricultural topics. He writes of a pair of lovers who make believe to "bind up the sheaves" in a hayfield, and that in the middle of August.

Nyria. By Mrs. Campbell Praed. (Fisher Unwin.)

IN one of his most fascinating tales Mr. Kipling imagines the case of an author who half succeeds in winning from a commonplace youth of modern days the adventurous story of his former existence. Mrs. Campbell Praed would seem to have been vouchsafed a somewhat similar experience, and Nyria was evidently a more manageable subject, supplying fuller and more coherent confidences than Charlie Mears. In the very interesting preface to her book Mrs. Praed tells how some years ago she became friendly with a girl who

"when in close companionship with my own mind would go off into a sort of dream-existence, wherein she took on a totally different identity, of which, on resuming her normal consciousness, she had not the dimmest recollection.It was, in truth, as though she had stepped into a left-off fleshly garment of the past and had again become in actuality the slave-girl, Nyria, personal attendant of Julia, daughter of the Emperor Titus—in service of whom the girl represented herself as having been associated with many noted personages of that age, and an eye-witness and participator in some of its tragic happenings."

The explanation of this strange experience we must leave to the professed psychologist, but as to the novel itself we are bound to say that the expectations with which we started on its perusal had soon to be curtailed. Frankly, we cannot accept it as of real historical value. Apart from minor errors of scholarship, which are of comparatively small account, there is much that our sense of historical fitness refuses to credit; many of the incidents do not fit with the spirit of the times, and the sketches of certain well-known figures do not impress us as being true to life. Nor can we discover anything special to persuade us that the narrator had peculiarly intimate sources of information at her command. Certainly, without the preface to guide us, we should have regarded the book merely as the production of a tolerably adroit novelist and not at all as an historical document. Having said so much, we must add that the story, as a story, is by no means without merit. It is too long, but it goes for the most part with a lively movement, the interest is well sustained, and there are several sensationally effective scenes. Nyria herself is attractive, and her character is sympathetically portrayed.

Magnus Sinclair. By Howard Pease. (Constable & Co.)

THIS is rather a distressing book. Mr. Pease has evidently a great turn for local antiquities and a commendable desire for accuracy in the byways of history. More, he can tell a story—that is, when he does not overload it with detail in the effort to give local colour; but his painstaking has occasionally failed him, and he, or his

printer's reader, has passed some marvelous mistakes. We can hardly attribute to an Oxford graduate such a reading of Virgil as "Incessu paruit deo," but can only suppose he did not read his proofs. We should like to know the authority for such spellings as "proviand" for *proviand* or *proviend*, "mountero" for *montero*, also for the words "deminuations" and "recognoze" (in the sense of *reconnoître*). In his foreword the writer, who pays a natural tribute to Scott as a master of Border-lore, seems to have misread the character of "noble Howard" in 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel.' His wardenship is not historical, but his courtesy and accomplishments are fully accentuated in the poem. Sir Walter, at any rate, knew his Scotland as well as, we believe, Mr. Pease knows his Northumbrian border. He certainly would never have represented a Macgregor as a resident in Perth in 1650. Not until 1661 was the Act of James repealed which prohibited that surname on pain of death. In spite of these deductions Mr. Pease's antiquarian notes are interesting, and his story a spirited account of political journeyings on the Borders and in Scotland at the critical time after the battle of Dunbar. Some of the characters are a little reminiscent of 'Rob Roy,' but we find plenty of originality in plot and action, and at any rate one outstanding portrait, that of Oswald Bellasis's henchman, whose marvellous rescue of his chief at Perth is one of the best of many good fighting scenes.

The Earthly Purgatory. By L. Dougall. (Hutchinson & Co.)

'THE EARTHLY PURGATORY' is in many respects the sort of story which we naturally expect from the author of 'Beggars All.' It is daringly original, interesting, and sympathetic, but, despite a marked improvement in construction, there still remains much of the abruptness and lack of artistic finish noticeable in Miss Dougall's earlier work. The local colouring has considerable charm, and the commonplace elderly lady, living an exemplary life in her beautiful home among the Appalachian mountains, and surrounded by an incongruous atmosphere of blood-curdling and admirably sustained mystery, is a powerful conception, although the final explanation leaves an impression, perhaps inevitable, of flatness and unreality. There is an almost entire absence of what is commonly known as "love interest," a peculiarity which may be esteemed advantageous or otherwise, according to the taste of individual readers.

The Forerunner. By Neith Boyce. (New York, Fox, Duffield & Co.)

THIS is a typical American novel, strenuous, picturesque, colloquial, convincing, and not too well written. The story depicts the life of a typical young American man of business, a promoter of companies, an organizer of land booms, a developer of syndicates, whose nervous energy is intense, and whose whole life is concentrated upon the pursuit of the dollar in one form or another. The hero marries at the beginning of the story, and this gives the author his opportunity for enlarging upon the domestic complications brought about in American homes by

the feverish devotion of men to money-making and the hysterical devotion of idolized women to the labour of pleasure-seeking and money-spending. It is not a pleasant picture, but it smacks of real life.

Sur la Branche. By Pierre de Coulevain. (Paris, Calmann-Lévy.)

'SUR LA BRANCHE' is a book of remarkable ability and some charm, by the author of 'Ève Victorieuse,' but is, nevertheless, difficult to peruse without skipping, for it is in parts dull. The author knows English, and much of the scene is laid in England or among English people. An examination for critics is proposed. France, M. de Coulevain suggests, has ceased to have literary criticism, "and the United States has not yet attained to it." We may, however, hope that the *Athenæum* forms a happy historic mean. But when we remember a recent article in *Le Temps* on the newest books of M. Anatole France, we can hardly join in the opinion that France has lost her power of literary criticism. 'Sur la Branche' is filled with ideas on the education of boys and girls in society, American, British, and French, and on the position of women. Although animated by moral intention, it is not suited for all young persons to read.

La Grande Amoureuse. By Maxime Fomont. (Paris, Lemerre.)

THIS book would have been seized under the Second Empire, but in these matters France is now more "liberal." We ought, perhaps, merely to say of this book that it is not in the English taste; but it is indeed full of disgusting ideas and scenes. Nevertheless, strange as the remark may seem, though not true to any kind of life, it is to be pronounced readable by the public to which it is addressed, and is far from being ill-written.

ENGLISH PHILOLOGY.

The Making of English. By Henry Bradley. (Macmillan & Co.)—The combination of literary criticism of a high order with a mastery over the various philological studies which bear upon the history of English is one cause of this essay's peculiar charm. Conspicuous success has attended the carrying out of the author's purpose, which was

"to give some idea of the causes by which the more remarkable changes in the language were brought about, and to estimate the effect which the changes have had on its fitness as an instrument for the expression of thought."

Moreover, much more than this has been achieved, as Mr. Bradley has produced a work which, while eminently adapted for profitable perusal by "educated readers unversed in philology," may be studied with interest and profit by the profoundest philologists. They could not have a better example of clear and easy style, free from every trace of pedantry and dogmatism, and their ideas of English grammar could not fail to be expanded and modified by studying the chapter on its "making." The conversion of Teutonic Old English into Modern English has involved the admission of words from foreign languages to such an extent that alien elements preponderate in the vocabulary of general literature in which the technical names of trades, arts, and sciences are sparingly represented. That this unceasing process has caused some inconveniences and detrimental sacrifices Mr. Bradley frankly acknowledges, but still he

justly maintains that "English has been immeasurably improved by its incorporation of alien elements," owing to

"an unequalled profusion of approximate synonyms expressing subtle shades of difference in meaning and in tone of feeling."

We fully endorse Mr. Bradley's temperate eulogy of English as a language unsurpassed in capacity for subtlety, precision, and varied force, and his approval of the habit of forming technical terms of science from Greek and Latin, for the excellent reason that they can be "rigidly confined to the meaning expressed in its definition." He himself has made a considerable amount of English philology intelligible to the unlearned with a very sparing use of technical terms. Mr. Bradley has judiciously refrained from endeavouring to impress his readers with the orderly action of tendencies and the inviolability of laws, into conformity with which most philologists torture linguistic phenomena, and is singularly free from crotchets and antipathies. He acknowledges the value of "derring-do" and "helpmate," in spite of their lineal descent from blunders; he has a good word even for newspaper English, and actually finds a merit in our "modern unphonetic spelling, bad as it is in most respects." Perhaps among the makers of English the many writers of English translations of all manner of foreign works published in the sixteenth century might have been mentioned. Would that we could adopt the optimistic forecast of the future development of English which is inspired by Mr. Bradley's genial temperament, though he admits that there are grounds for apprehension! There is no security that what is valuable will survive so long as a craze for novel forms of expression—for change for the sake of change—prevails; and though "what is valueless will perish as it deserves," it does not follow that it will be replaced by what it has ousted rather than by an endless succession of substitutes as bad as or worse than itself. But, whatever happens, the admirable work before us ought to check or postpone the deterioration of our mother tongue.

A Fourteenth-Century English Biblical Version. Edited by Anna C. Paus. (Cambridge, University Press.)—More than fifty years ago, in the introduction to the Oxford edition of the Wyclif Bible, Forshall and Sir F. Madden called attention to the existence of a MS. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, containing, according to their account, English translations of the Catholic Epistles, the Acts, and St. Matthew's Gospel to the end of the Lord's Prayer (vi. 13), and "abstracts" of all St. Paul's Epistles except that to Philemon. This description was not quite accurate, for the Pauline Epistles are not epitomized, but translated with omissions amounting in all to about forty chapters. The MS. in fact contains a translation of nearly half the New Testament; and the translation is, as Forshall and Madden did not fail to observe, entirely independent of the Wycliffite versions.

In view of the widespread interest that has been felt in the history of the English Bible, it is surprising that Forshall and Madden's account of this important translation has remained almost unnoticed. The current histories of English literature, while giving ample space to the versions attributed to Wyclif and Purvey, do nothing to correct the common impression that these are, broadly, the only fourteenth-century Englishings of the New Testament extant. It has been reserved for a Swedish lady (a graduate of Upsala and a Fellow of Newnham College) to accomplish the task, which ought long ago to have been performed by some native scholar, of giving to the world an edition of a work which ranks second in importance among the English Bible translations earlier than the Reformation.

Miss Paues has done her work admirably, and has made several discoveries of the greatest moment. She has found that the Corpus MS. (Parker 434), which Forshall and Madden regarded as "probably the original copy," is in fact a transcript, embodying corrections by a second hand, of a MS. in the library of Selwyn College. She has also discovered in the Holkham Library a third copy of the translation, derived from the same archetype as the Selwyn MS., and often presenting better readings. Although this MS. was noticed in the catalogues of the Holkham Library by Roscoe and Madden, the fact that it contained Biblical translations was overlooked. Miss Paues has further discovered an older and better copy of the Selwyn version of Acts in the Cambridge University Library. Next, she has shown that while the translation of the rest of the Epistles in the Selwyn, Corpus, and Holkham MSS. is in the south-western dialect, and is not known to occur elsewhere, that of 2 and 3 John and Jude is a southern transcript of a north-midland original, and agrees with the corresponding portion of the version of the Catholic Epistles preserved in MS. Douce 250 in the Bodleian Library. And, finally, she has discovered the hitherto unsuspected fact that the English commentary on the Apocalypse, which was at one time commonly ascribed to Wyclif or his disciples, is in fact a mere translation of a well-known Norman - French original. Altogether this must be pronounced a brilliant record of achievement.

In the Prologue and Epistles and in the chapters from St. Matthew Miss Paues has printed the text of the Selwyn MS., appending the readings of the Corpus MS. and of the coincident portion of the Bodleian MS. at the foot of the page. In the Acts she has followed the University MS. for her text, giving the Selwyn and Corpus readings in foot-notes. An appendix contains the text of the Bodleian versions of James, 1 and 2 Peter, and 1 John; and a collation of the Holkham MS. (which was not discovered until after the text had been printed) is given in a second appendix.

We are unable to agree with Miss Paues in her contention that this collection of translations is of orthodox and not of Lollard origin. It is possible (though there are some weighty objections to the supposition) that the translations themselves, or at least those taken from a north-midland source, may have proceeded from scholars holding the views of Hampole rather than those of Wyclif; but the object with which the compilation was made seems clearly to have been by no means orthodox. In the Selwyn and Corpus MSS. the versions of the Epistles are inserted in a somewhat clumsy framework of dialogue, being presented as the response of a learned "brother" to the request of an unlearned "brother" and "sister" for instruction in Christian duty. Miss Paues thinks that the appellations of "brother" and "sister" can only refer to members of religious houses. But this assumption has no sufficient foundation, and unless it be accepted the argument for the orthodox origin of the compilation falls to the ground. If the dialogue had been written for monks and nuns, it would surely have contained some reference to the specific obligations of the conventual life; but nothing of the kind is discernible, nor is there a single sentence to which the most extreme of Lollards would have objected. On the contrary, the writer was clearly imbued with the heterodox principle that the Scriptures alone afford sufficient guidance in all matters of faith and duty. Moreover, the learned brother of the dialogue, when entreated by his ignorant brother and sister to teach them "what things are pleasing to God, and what displeaseth Him also," at first tries to excuse himself on grounds of prudence:—

"We beþ now so for y-fallen a-way from Cristis lawe, þat zif y wolde answer to þyn axynge y moste in eas vnderfonge þe deþ. And þou wost wel þat a man is y-holden to kepe his lyf as longe as he may."

Such apprehensions do not indicate an obedient son of the Church. It is true that the author attacks no doctrine or institution; his aim was edification and not controversy; but the recognition of a general apostasy sufficiently indicates the Lollard point of view. It is a fact perhaps not without significance that the Holkham MS. which contains this body of translations contains also (in a different handwriting, indeed) a copy of the Gospels in the "earlier Wyclif version," the Lollard origin of which remains certain in spite of Abbot Gasquet's brilliant attempt to disprove it. And the Cambridge University MS. which gives the text of the version of Acts in this volume includes also copies of well-known tracts by Wyclif and his followers.

Although we think the editor mistaken in her views with regard to the origin and purpose of the version, her introduction is in all other respects a model performance. The investigation of the relation between the MSS. is methodical, and leaves little room for doubt as to the correctness of its results. The chapter on the language of the texts, and that on the characteristics of the translations, are thoroughly adequate. The notes deal chiefly with those passages which presuppose readings in the original different from those of the ordinary editions of the Vulgate. In many instances Miss Paues has succeeded in discovering the reading followed, or something akin to it, in one or other of the published texts of Vulgate or Old Latin MSS.

With regard to the intrinsic merit of the versions, the editor's estimate may be accepted as correct. The southern translation of the Epistles, both in accuracy and idiomatic character, reaches the high standard of the work of Purvey. On the other hand, the Bodleian version of the Catholic Epistles, and the version of the Acts (which Miss Paues believes to be by the same author), are disfigured by ludicrous blunders, though the English idiom is fairly lucid and forcible.

Miss Paues must be heartily congratulated on the skilful manner in which she has accomplished a work of extraordinary value and interest. We shall look forward with eagerness to the appearance of her promised volume on the history of Middle English translations of the Bible.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Meyers Grosses Konversations-Lexikon. Sechste, gänzlich neubearbeitete und vermehrte Auflage. Erster Band. (Leipzig and Vienna, Bibliographisches Institut.)—To test the new and enlarged edition of this well-known work by one volume alone, in which even the first letter of the alphabet is not exhausted, may, indeed, yield results satisfactory so far as that volume is concerned, and auspicious for the remainder; but until the following volumes or some of them have seen the light, a review of its main features cannot do more than deal in generalities. However safely a work of this kind may be judged by a sample, and however great the desire of the publishers to make it of uniform excellence throughout, there is always the possibility that later instalments may not wholly redeem earlier promises, and that from the point of view taken by the foreigner, more especially in regard to articles of special interest to his own country, hopes and expectations may sometimes fail to be fulfilled.

In the meantime attention may well be directed to this encyclopædia, which has neither received nor required any egregious or extravagant advertisement, such as takes the shape of a temporary reduction in price,

or a prize competition announced with painful importunity. An encyclopædia it is, in spite of the adherence to a title which hardly now does it justice. A "Konversations-Lexikon," as the editor observes, aims at supplying social circles with material for the discussion of the ordinary topics of public interest. The present work has long ceased to correspond to any such definition of its scope. It has become a dictionary of general knowledge, not solely designed, as it was previously, for the use of the man in the street, but also destined to be largely consulted by all who are engaged in the various pursuits of science and learning. In the very German words of the preface, it desires to be regarded as the confidential friend both of the family and of the world of scholars, and to preserve the position, which it appears to have already gained in the Fatherland, of a supreme court of appeal on matters of common conversation in hotels and reading-rooms. That it realizes the ambition in the land of its origin is easy to believe, although its appellate jurisdiction is probably disputed by a very similar dictionary issued by another firm of publishers. Its value elsewhere, to those who read German with facility, is great, for it successfully avoids the different dangers and defects that are encountered and not always overcome by smaller and larger works. It gives, as a rule, just the amount of information that is sought, neither so little as to be useless, nor so much as to perplex those who go to it with a definite object; and it achieves this result largely, perhaps, because it keeps very close to ascertained facts, and avoids as far as it can excursions into what is still problematical. There are many topics, of course, where a purely objective and impartial judgment is difficult, if not impossible, and unfortunately one of them, at least, is just the kind of topic which is freely raised everywhere. Nothing is so much a matter of public interest as politics. The editor recognizes that in this domain the most serious embarrassments present themselves to the encyclopædist, and states that, after the failure of various attempts to produce a dictionary in the interest of a single party, the present effort is directed to the national interest as a whole. Whether those attempts have ever passed the preliminary stage we are not informed; if they have actually been produced, they have certainly attracted no attention in this country. On the other hand, a dictionary planned in the national interest may not, perhaps, be sufficiently international in political questions. Later volumes will show to what extent an objective and impartial judgment in such questions is maintained.

The improvements which the sixth edition are to show over the fifth, if the promise of the preface is redeemed, are of two main kinds. In the first place, due recognition is to be given to the fact that, while natural science and technics are the leading forces of the present day, historical and social interests are advancing in importance. This fact is to be reflected in the redistribution of the space to be severally assigned to the articles bearing on these great subjects, so as to carry out the desire of those responsible for the work that it should meet the needs of its own day. The present instalment hardly affords the requisite scope for any general remarks on this head, for to be of any value they would have to rest on a comparison of several articles. In the second place a very considerable addition is to be made to the number of the plates, plain and coloured, and also of the special tables, for which the work has already gained an enviable reputation. To judge by the specimens included in the first volume, those who use it will have no cause to be dissatisfied with what is provided for them. The coloured plates, in particular, are extremely well done; their accuracy of detail and richness of tone

are alike admirable. If any need be singled out for praise where all are so good, they are those attached to the articles on 'Algae,' 'Alpine Plants,' 'Apples,' 'Arctic Fauna,' and 'Aquarium.' The ethnological and ethnographical plates are also worthy of the highest commendation. In the same way the illustrations to such a subject as architecture, contained in twelve double pages, each representing some six to eight famous buildings, are a fair guarantee that nothing will be neglected to give ocular evidence, wherever possible, of the development of artistic and technical skill.

Several articles in this volume may be mentioned as specially exhibiting certain leading characteristics of the work. The way in which delicate controversies are indicated only to be avoided in the space devoted to 'Abendmahl (Sacrament, Eucharistie),' will not, of course, satisfy extremists, and there may be some who will quarrel even with the statements there made as actual and ascertained history; but the great mass of religious readers will be content both with the substance and with the tone of what is provided for them. The article on Afghanistan shows no trace of pro-Russian sympathies. In the twenty-five pages assigned to Africa an excellent account of every aspect under which the continent can be considered is given; but it is to be observed that the Orange River Colony is not so described in the political section, but bears the name of "the former Orange Free State." Only the beginning and the end of the Boer War are chronicled under the more important events since 1884. There is no mention of a certain telegram, and, on the whole, less is said of the political aspect than might have been expected. The plates, maps, and portraits in this section are all that could be desired. The section on the history of Egypt in recent times betrays a not too perfect recognition of the greatness of the work accomplished in that country by the English. It ascribes France's disapproval of the conversion of the privileged debt in 1889 to a desire to take vengeance for being driven out, and in one or two other respects it is not wholly colourless in its sympathies. The Alps are also allotted some twenty-five pages, rich in varied interest and admirably illustrated. America is perhaps too briefly treated in twelve or thirteen, although the cross-references will doubtless supply all that may be needed; but in the literature of the subject no place, unfortunately, has been found for so indispensable a work as Mr. E. J. Payne's 'History of the New World.' The article on anarchism is a sign of the times. That on the Anglican Church roundly ascribes the breach with Rome first of all to "the capricious self-will of a tyrannical king," although the statement is softened a little by the mention of Wyclif, the Lollards, and the humanistic movement. By the "vicar learned in the law," who is said to be attached to every English cathedral chapter, is presumably meant the chancellor. The article on Asia claims some twenty pages, and is a masterpiece of compression, in this respect not falling behind those on Africa and America; and it will be interesting to observe how Europe is to fare in comparison with the other continents when its turn comes. Other articles that may be named as interesting specimens of encyclopedic treatment are those on academies, where the English learned societies make a poor show, on joint-stock companies (Aktiengesellschaften), on Arabia, on the social question in its various forms (Arbeiterfrage et seq.), especially that devoted to workmen's dwellings, on medicaments (Arzneimittel), and on aesthetics.

This 'Konversations-Lexikon' is so well arranged, so attractively produced, and published at so reasonable a price, that its further success in its sixth edition is placed beyond doubt so far as Germany is concerned.

Haydn's Dictionary of Dates (Ward, Lock & Co.), a long-appreciated source of information, has now reached its twenty-third edition and its 1487th page. We have tested it, and found it commendably accurate. It goes up to the end of 1903, and is especially valuable for the history of the past year or two, which is always difficult to get hold of in detail. A dated 'Biographical Index' is a new and valuable feature. Two interesting articles, which form admirable summaries, concern the South African War and Trials. The articles have generally been revised with great care; we find, for instance, a mention of the Cnossus excavations under Candia, while the detail supplied concerning recent London is remarkable for its completeness.

A Dictionary of Names, Nicknames, and Surnames of Persons, Places, and Things, by Edward Latham (Routledge), is a painstaking collection which will be of use to the ordinary reader, though it is not wholly satisfactory. It shows no great signs of research, but is business-like and brief. It overdoes, we think, such paraphrases as "The Blind Old Man of Scio's Rocky Isle," which are hardly in general use at all. We see no particular merit in such descriptions as "the Scottish Addison," not identified here by the by, though they are, we believe, an ornament of Board School education. Mr. Latham is, we gather, not strong in the classics or in German, but such accomplishment is really necessary to make this sort of work trustworthy. He arranges his matter in alphabetical order, and includes some cross-references. Still one may miss Perdita (Mrs. Robinson) as she only appears as "Fair Perdita." Including such nicknames as "Blue Nose" and "Blue Hen," Mr. Latham has forgotten "Cornstalks," now generally applied in this country to Australians, though it was originally restricted to an inhabitant of New South Wales, the native West Australian being a "Sandgroper," a South Australian a "Crow-eater," and a Victorian a "Gumsucker." Since "Ebony" is given as a synonym for *Blackwood's Magazine*, the much commoner "Maga" should not have been omitted. We do not care to call Horace the Venusian, but if we did, no Rosa Darte would find comfort in this Dictionary. The fact is that a work of this kind needs both exhaustive indexing and all-round scholarship if it is to rank as a real guide. Then it would in time secure its position, possibly even modify the combined ignorance and indolence which are so complacently conspicuous to-day.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Adria: a Tale of Venice, by Alexander Nelson Hood (Murray), is not a novel in the usual sense. It is an attempt to embody what a distinguished essayist has called "the spirit of place," by means of "a romantic narrative" (to quote the author's own descriptive phrase). The aim is less original than he appears to conceive it. An eminent author of the young Belgian school which claims Maeterlinck as its chief is oppressed in his novels by the spirit of place—by the spirit of one city. His aim, or his obsession, has found supreme utterance in that 'Bruges la Morte' which has lately been translated into English; and 'Adria' is simply an English—a very English—'Bruges la Morte,' with the characteristic differences between the home and foreign product. Beauty and melancholy are the notes which Mr. Hood finds in Venice, as beauty and melancholy—the melancholy of death—are the notes which the Belgian finds in Bruges. We do not accuse Mr. Hood of imitation; we only say the thing has been done. Nor does comparison favour the English book. The Belgian work, though not

free from melodrama after the French convention, really is a narrative steeped in the morbid atmosphere of the city as the writer feels it. The city is felt to brood over and colour all. The English work is a duality—a sandwich of story and pictorial description. Having stated that his book is not a novel in the ordinary acceptance of the term, the author seems to consider himself dispensed from the necessity of constructing a good story—to be free to "go as you please." He favours not unconventionality, but a licence to adopt any convention, however thin, which may serve to frame his Venetian pictures. So the story is absolutely conventional and sentimental, after the most familiar English patterns. The characters are characterless. So far as the romance deals with the Venetian revolutionary movement, it is partly journalistic, partly made of the clichés of English historical romance. But the descriptive portions, for the sake of which it seems to have been written, though apt to be somewhat flamboyant, have real glow and colour. It is a glorification of Venice, in which the story is the weakest and most negligible portion, by a cultured and artistic essayist. That was hardly the right way to do the thing. But if in the novelist's art it compares ill with the Belgian whose aim it inevitably suggests, it is also free from his morbidity. It is as wholesome and right in tone as incorrigible sentimentality can be. That, too, is English.

In the Pathless West, by Frances E. Herring (Fisher Unwin), is a loosely constructed volume dealing with pioneer life in the far north-west of the North American continent. It is prolix, and Mrs. Herring does not concern herself at all with the niceties of literary diction. But she has much to tell of a life that is strange, and should be interesting to the majority of English readers. The book opens with a full description of the outsetting from Gravesend of a detachment of Royal Engineers for British Columbia, where the beginnings of placer mining fifty years ago had made the presence of some such force as this desirable in many ways. The long and monotonous passage out is described with great fullness, and with lengthy quotations from the *Emigrant Soldiers' Gazette* and *Cape Horn Chronicle*, a newspaper that was written and produced on board the ship this cheery company sailed in. Later we get minute and homely details of their primitive life in the new land. The author writes in a style as simple and devoid of subtlety as are the people of whose lives she tells:—

"At the appointed time Old Neptune came aboard. He looked pretty rough, with rope beard and tarpaulin clothes, and a great three-pronged pitchfork in his hand, as he came over the side quite real like."

Old Hendrik's Tales, by Capt. A. O. Vaughan (Longmans), is one of a good many books about which one is inclined to think that they would never have been written if Mr. Kipling had not written the 'Jungle Books.' Yet the stories in this volume are wholly different from those which dealt with Mowgli's adventures, if only because of the absurd fact that the animals in them are made to wear clothes and talk as only human beings could talk. The illustrations, like the text, are amusing and good; but the stories would have been improved by a little more consideration for verisimilitude, a little more seriousness of make-believe. It does lessen the interest of a grown person in a narrative dealing with wolves to find those wolves wearing trousers. Yet much care has been used in the writing, and the dialect is real, an evidence of painstaking. The stories are South African, and are supposed to be told by an old Hottentot. The book should please young people, particularly if read aloud to

them, with a little occasional explanation of the dialect.

The Naval Pocket-Book, by Sir William Laird Clowes (Thacker & Co.), we have praised on a previous occasion, and the present issue, dated 1904, is exactly similar—the preface only taking credit for an addition by Mr. Burgoyne on docks and on submarines. The information on docks is probably contained in a book of the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty, but we believe that this is confidential, or, at all events, not obtainable by the public. The chapter on submarines is interesting, but perhaps is not quite clear, as Mr. Burgoyne states that “the progress of submarines in France.....has come somewhat to a standstill,” while his own pages show how large a number of submarines are under construction in that country, including six large submersibles by that able élève of the École Polytechnique, M. Maugas—three at Toulon and three at Cherbourg. The new French submarines are of such gigantic size as to alter all the conditions of the problem, and the suggestion, popular at Portsmouth, that we are on a par with the French in submarine construction appears ridiculous to those who are acquainted with foreign scientific opinion upon the subject. It is not unlikely that the progress realized at Toulon may be so rapid that all idea of holding the Mediterranean in time of war will have to be abandoned, with a result on policy and on the disposition of fleets which will be striking in the extreme. The Channel has long since been past praying for, but even without submarines the Channel would have been impossible in time of war, and the ports of London and Antwerp must be looked upon as sealed in war.

MESSRS. ISBISTER publish in the “Pro and Con Series,” edited by Mr. Henry Murray, a third volume, under the title *Alien Immigration: Should Restrictions be Imposed?* the one side being taken by Mr. Frederick Bradshaw, and the other by Mr. Charles Emanuel. The arguments do not appear to be so well put as they are by Mr. Sydney Buxton, and Mr. Bradshaw is not convincing. He admits the persecution of Jews in Russia, but he thinks that measures taken in the United States turn “on to London the stream of the helpless and destitute.” But the figures would knock this argument entirely on the head, the number of “destitute” Polish Jews going to America being vastly greater than the number who come here. Mr. Bradshaw asks:—

“Can we continue with safety to our State to admit year after year an increasing stream of population from sources such as I have just described?We might assimilate 50,000 Jews, even as Jews and in a pale of religious sentiment, but 5,000,000 are beyond our assimilating power, and their rate of increase is appalling.”

The whole question, of course, lies here. If we admit Mr. Bradshaw's argument, the fact that the total balance of aliens remaining in this country was 8,000 two years ago, and 7,000 last year, shows that we are at an infinite distance from the danger which he apprehends.

Poems of Thomas Campbell, selected and arranged by Lewis Campbell, have appeared in the “Golden Treasury Series” (Macmillan). The introduction is both lively and judicious. Campbell's virtues and failings as poet and man are fairly recognized. Some of the objections to his diction which are put forward hardly hold good among poets of to-day; but there can be no doubt that the mass of his writing in the style the eighteenth century considered to be elevated is not destined to live. On the other hand, certain pieces secure his right to immortality, and he fully deserves the notice of his distant and accomplished cousin in this attractive series.

Three Fantasies, by Barry Pain (Methuen & Co.), are slight, but may be recommended as pretty reading for a summer hour. Mr. Pain writes both easily and well.

The Court of Sacharissa, by Hugh Sheringham and Neville Meakin (Heinemann), narrates the experiences of a party of young men, called variously “the Ambassador,” “the Poet,” &c., who paid a series of afternoon visits to an attractive young lady whom they named after Waller's heroine. The thing seems to us a little too long in a genre which is apt to be tedious from over use, but the authors have presented their types both gaily and neatly. The irresponsibility which represents, according to the person or one's own mood, charm or educated insolence is certainly well hit off.

MESSRS. METHUEN have published, in a charming little edition which reveals the blue leather of their happy choice, *The Life of Lord Herbert of Chesham*, by himself, the remarkable record of a fantastic but able man, who showed admirable sense on occasion.

Quaker Grey. (The Astolat Press).—This little volume—bound in sober grey and white—purports to be an account of one “Elizabeth Ashbridge, written by her own hand.” But the word “purports” seems, on reflection, unnecessary, since external and internal evidence appear to support the claim to genuine autobiography. Elizabeth the Quaker—for after much spiritual as well as material storm and vicissitude she joined the Society of Friends—was born in 1715, as she herself puts it, of “honest Parents” in Cheshire. Many a weary mile by sea and land was she destined to wander from her early home. Her own account of her strange experiences is now published by the Astolat Press; but it would appear that it has already seen the light, having been printed near the place of her birth by her family, reconciled to her after a long estrangement. An interesting preface by A. C. Curtis introduces the personality of this grey lady born nearly two centuries ago. That she must have been attractive both mentally and physically is abundantly proved by her simple and unaffected narrative of her uncommon spiritual and material sufferings and joys. One would like to know more of her outward as well as of her innermost history, and of her husbands, for she was more than once married, and appears to have created interest, unconsciously to herself, in all with whom she came in contact.

We have on our table *The Poetical Works of Geoffrey Chaucer*, from the text of Prof. Skeat, Vol. II. (Grant Richards),—*Problems of the Present South*, by E. G. Murphy (Macmillan),—*The Spirit of the Age*, by W. Hazlitt (Grant Richards),—*Marvels in the World of Light*, by the Rev. C. T. Ovenden, D.D. (S.P.C.K.),—*Les Aventures d'Ulysse*, by G. G. Coulton (Hachette),—*Sayings of K'ung the Master*, selected by Allen Upward (The Orient Press),—*Glen Sloken*, by W. G. Stevenson (Sands),—*Wee Macgregor Again: a Sequel*, by J. J. B. (Grant Richards),—*Jones's Baby*, by L. H. de Visme Shaw (Everett),—*Court Cards*, by Austin Clare (Fisher Unwin),—*Wolves*, by R. H. Sherard (Greening),—*The Story of King Sylbain and Queen Aimée*, by M. Sherwood (Macmillan),—*In the Wrong Box*, by Fox Russell (Everett),—*The Love that He Passed By*, by I. D. Hardy (Digby & Long),—*Many Waters*, by A. Tomson (Walter Scott),—*The Heavenly Feast*, by the Rev. E. Daniel (Wells Gardner),—*Daniel and the Age of the Exile*, by the Rev. A. M. Hunter (Dent),—*St. Cyprian on the Lord's Prayer*, by T. H. Bindley (S.P.C.K.),—*L'Enfance de Victor Hugo*, by G. Simon (Hachette),—and *Le Gendre de Louis XV.*, by C. Stryienski (Paris, Lévy). Among New Editions we have *The Watchers*, by A. E. W. Mason (Simpkin),—*The Teaching of Jesus*, by the Rev. D. M. Ross,

D.D. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark),—*Great Souls at Prayer*, selected by Mrs. Mary W. Tileston (Allenson),—and *Sermons to Boys and Girls*, by the Rev. J. Eames (Allenson).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Hastie (W.), *The Theology of the Reformed Church in its Fundamental Principles*, edited by W. Fulton, 4/6 net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

British Home of To-day, edited by W. S. Sparrow, 5/ net.

Conway (W. M.), *The Alps*, painted by A. D. McCormick, 8vo, 20/ net.

Royal Academy Pictures, 1904, 4to, 7/6.

Singleton (B.), *French and English Furniture*, folio, 42/ net.

Strange (B. F.), *Japanese Illustration*, 8vo, 6/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Duclaux (M.), *The Return to Nature*, 12mo, sewed, 1/6 net.

Gibb (E. J. W.), *A History of Ottoman Poetry*, Vol. 3, edited by B. G. Browne, roy. 8vo, 21/ net.

Holmes (D. T.), *Greek Lyrics translated into English Measures*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Swinburne (A. C.), *Works*, 6 vols. (Vol. 1 now ready), cr. 8vo, sets only, 36/ net.

Music.

Graves (C. L.), *The Diversions of a Music-Lover*, 8vo, 6/ net.

Political Economy.

Fiske (A. K.), *The Modern Bank*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.

History and Biography.

Cecil (William), *Lord Burghley*, by A. Jessopp, folio, 42/ net.

Lope de Vega (The Life of), 1562-1635, by H. A. Rennett, roy. 8vo, 12/6 net.

Marlowe (Christopher) and his Associates, by J. H. Ingram, roy. 8vo, 12/6 net.

Pan-Germanic Doctrine (The), 8vo, 10/6.

Furnell (E. K.), *Magdalene College*, Cambridge, 5/ net.

Schierbrand (W. von), *Russia, her Strength and Weakness*, 8vo, 7/6 net.

Sports and Pastimes.

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Vasey (S. A.), *Guide to the Analysis of Potable Spirits*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Woolwich Mathematical Papers, 1894-1903, edited by E. J. Brooksmith, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.

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FOREIGN.

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Bordeaux (A.), La Bosnie Populaire, 4fr.
 Courte (Comte de), La Nouvelle-Zélande, 12fr.

Science.

Bunsen (R.), Gesammelte Abhandlungen, 3 vols. 50m.

General Literature.

Aulard (A.), Polémique et Histoire, 3fr. 50.
 Pimodan (Marquis de), Le Roman d'une Ame Antique,
 3fr. 50.
 Seibach (J.), Les Sirènes, 3fr. 50.

NOTES FROM OXFORD.

THE historian who makes it his business to set forth the state of sectarian feeling in England at the beginning of the twentieth century will doubtless have something to say about the Oxford Convocation of May 17th that is not altogether to its credit. But he must not exaggerate. He must not say, for instance, as has been freely reported, that the country parsons howled to a man every time the name of dissenter was mentioned. The phrase at which they howled was "orthodox dissenter," an expression perhaps open to cavil. Besides, if they were in Oxford primarily as defenders of the faith, they were not unwilling, we may suspect, to "kill two birds with one stone," and participate in the mood of a festive season. These noisy old gentlemen, then, were not raging fanatics, but simply a horde of incorrigible ex-undergraduates reviving the memory of some vociferous Commemoration of the fifties. Nor would it, again, be accurate to chronicle that the effect of this demonstration and of the subsequent vote was to alienate the sympathies of the greater part of the teaching body of the University from the academic proletariat—the howling portion of the assembly. Your true missionary is not daunted by occasional outbreaks of atavism in his flock, more especially when these occur on the eve of the tribal saturnalia.

The Greek question at present slumbers. At most it may be said to have turned and muttered in its sleep when certain of the wilder spirits were moved to talk off the point at one of the gatherings of the Classical Association. Meanwhile this Association may be congratulated on having passed most successfully through the trying ceremony of being born. The child is reasonably fine and fat. It still remains to be seen, however, whether it is going to do anything—and, if so, what. If it is to command the sympathies of those who are lovers of classics without being enemies of science, it must, corporately at least, maintain an open mind on certain burning questions; and, above all, it must possess and actively set forth an educational ideal that is progressive, not one that simply bids us conserve.

Of the exhibition of historical portraits little need here be said, since the subject has already been dealt with fully in these columns (though it is perhaps worth remarking that the views of the *Athenæum* critic did not altogether find favour with our local cognoscenti). The venture might have proved a greater success financially had the doors remained open for another week or two. It took Oxford some time to realize that it owned quite a fair number of excellent academic portraits belonging to a period when good portraits are somewhat rare. Perhaps on some future occasion a similar exhibition may be organized consisting of works of later date. It would be easy to bring together a collection of such portraits as large, or larger, that should

not be inferior either in respect of historic interest or of artistic quality.

In Frederick York Powell the University has lost a great personality, whilst the friends who mourn him are indeed many. To be near him was to have a sense of fresh air and a wide prospect. His hearty laugh—long will it haunt our memories—sounded like a challenge to all the powers of academic darkness, pedantry, and narrow specialism and donnishness. He wrote not a little, though he helped more. One of his last public utterances, which may perhaps have escaped general notice, was the address he delivered as president of the Folk-lore Society, the burden of which was—make haste and garner the facts whilst ye may; the facts must be got now or never, but you can go on theorizing to the end of time.

Commemoration this year promises to be a gorgeous function. The Chancellor is lauded to the skies for his brilliant list of candidates for honorary degrees. Indeed, people are wondering whether Council can have been quite in touch with the great world all this time; else how comes it that so vast a number of truly eminent men should still remain to be added to the Oxford doctorate? Not if we had a hundred tongues, or—which perhaps were more to the point—a hundred columns of the *Athenæum* at our disposal, could we hope to do justice to the merits of the individual recipients. One name, however, in the eyes of loyal Oxford rightly stands out amongst the rest—that of our Vice-Chancellor, as distinguished a scholar as our University can boast.

The discovery that the entries for the Final Honour Schools surpass all previous records by no less a figure than forty-one has been received by the teachers of the University with mixed feelings, wherein there enters less of joy than of consternation. No one can doubt, however, that in most cases the candidates have chosen the better part in preferring an honours course to a pass. Our pass schools favour cram. They may serve to break the spirit, but hardly to enlarge the mind. The questions, as a rule, confine themselves rigidly to the matter of a few set books; they descend to all sorts of tiresome minutiae; they present no alternatives, but must be answered *seriatim* and—it therefore follows—*summam*. Moreover, the "group-system," whereby a passman is allowed to relieve himself of his acquisitions at frequent intervals, would seem specially designed to encourage what might be described as the Roman mode of renewing the intellectual appetite. On educational grounds, then, we clearly ought to rejoice that more and ever more students are being attracted to Honour Schools, such as *Literæ Humaniores* and Modern History, which, being framed on broad lines, make direct and sympathetic appeal to that primary source of all real enlightenment, the will to think and know.

On the other hand, to teach for honours is expensive, whether the cost be reckoned in men or time or room. At present the pass man helps to pay for the honours man, since his fees are roughly the same, whilst the tax he puts on our teaching resources is considerably less. Again, the honours lecture is open to men from all the colleges, and thronged lectures mean capacious lecture-rooms. Nowadays the college hall itself is by no means always able to accommodate the lecture reputed "useful for the schools." When it is remembered that a veritable host of Rhodes Scholars is about to pour in upon us, the prospect becomes appalling. Are we to proceed to enlarge our teaching staffs and our buildings in the hope that some "multi-millionaire" will presently descend *ex machina*—from his motor-car—and meet the bill? That were, perchance, the ideal solution of the problem—a heap of money from somewhere; so that, our system of individual tuition being preserved intact, and the moderate scale of our fees remaining unaltered, we might

go forth to meet half-way this ever-increasing demand for admission to the higher studies, a demand in itself so reasonable and so creditable to all concerned.

Suppose, however, that the aforesaid endowment be not forthcoming. It then remains that we reduce our honours teaching to manageable compass, while retaining as far as possible those distinctive features of our system which are most prized, notably the method of individual tuition. Now this might, perhaps, be done by instituting a class of students intermediate between the passman and the man who aims at the highest honours; which class might legitimately be dealt with in a somewhat more wholesale manner than the class of the picked few. Of this latter class the differential might consist in the taking up of some branch of special study in addition to the regular honours course. Admission to this category need not be free to all, but might be accorded by the colleges as a privilege to proved merit.

On these lines a much-needed simplification in our examination system might be effected. At present, when four classes have to be marked off, and when, at all events in most schools, every candidate has to be treated as a possible "first," the drawing up of a class-list may drag on from early June into August—for candidates and for examiners alike an insufferable tax upon the nerves. But why not simply distinguish two grades—"special" and "honours"—the examiners being further invested with a power they do not now possess of granting a pass degree to the candidate for honours who just falls below the line? The highest class could be made as small or as large as might seem good. Perhaps something rather larger than the first class of to-day might be tolerated under a system that gave more scope to the specialist. As it is, our pedantic taste for precise grading only encourages class-hunting at the expense of disinterested study; and of the "competition-vallah" and his "banausic" requirements we all are heartily sick.

M.

SIR HENRY WOTTON'S 'STATE OF CHRISTENDOM.'

Kersal, Manchester.

WHEN Essex returned, without permission, from Ireland in September, 1599, Henry Wotton, who had been acting as one of his secretaries, had the prudence to make his way quietly to France and thence to Venice. This timely retreat probably saved his head, for it is unlikely that he would have been more fortunate than his fellow-secretary, Mr. Cuffe. Wotton did not return to England till the accession of James I., and in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' we read that

"he wrote [at Venice] his largest and most important prose work, 'The State of Christendom,' an outspoken survey of current politics, displaying both information and insight."

I have just read this book in the first edition of 1657—eighteen years after the author's death—and have found, to my surprise, that it is a "survey of the current politics" of 1594, and has no relation whatever to the state of Europe in 1600-1601—as his biographers have assumed. Of this there is any amount of proof. It treats of the time when Henry IV. was fighting with the League, and prophecies (p. 144) that "this League cannot be of any long continuance." It speaks (p. 106) of "the treasons of the late Duke of Norfolk, since whose death it is better than twenty years," and Norfolk was executed in 1572. Of Queen Elizabeth (p. 87), "she hath attained unto sixty years of her age," and this happened in 1593. I could give many more proofs, if it were necessary, that Henry Wotton wrote 'The State of Christendom' in 1594 or thereabouts.

This proves that he was a "political suspect" long before he came to be employed by the Earl of Essex, and the first few pages of the book give good reason why Elizabeth or Cecil should

regard him with suspicion. The person at whose request he composed the treatise speaks to him (p. 3) of "your credit with Cardinal Allen, your acquaintance with Morgan, your friendship with Thomas Throgmorton, your conversation with Charles Pagett." These were all Roman Catholic plotters, and any friend of theirs would have to clear himself very thoroughly of suspicions of treason before he could be allowed to return to England. Living in such an atmosphere, it is not surprising that this "Inglese Italianato" seriously considered whether or not he should become an assassin.

The original editor of 'The State of Christendom' (Izaak Walton?), who wrote the introduction 'To the Judicious Reader,' had very vague notions of history, and evidently thought that Wotton wrote the book after his retirement from the public service.

CHARLES HUGHES.

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold on the 10th and 11th inst. the following books from the library of the late Prof. Corfield, &c.: Blomefield's History of Norfolk, large paper, extra illustrated, 5 vols. 4to, 1805, 20l. Bigland's Gloucester Collections, with continuation, 2 vols., folio, 36l. 15s. Dugdale's Monasticon, large paper, 8 vols., 1817, 25l. Middle Hill Press, Collectanea de Familiis de Philipps, &c., 12l. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, first edition, 2 vols., calf, 1766, 53l. Tudor Translations, 37 vols., 11l. 15s. Shakespeare, fourth edition, 1685 (imperfect), 20l. A Collection of Bewick's Works, 130l. Ketham, Fasciculus Medicinæ, with fine woodcuts, Venet., 1495, 20l. 5s. Walton's Angler, first edition (very imperfect), 1653, 61l.; second edition (imperfect), 1655, 10l. 5s. White's Natural History of Selborne, first edition, uncut, 1789, 28l. 10s.

The same auctioneers sold on the 13th and 14th inst. the library of the late J. Dykes Campbell, which included very many interesting lots of the rare editions of Browning, Coleridge, Byron, Wordsworth, &c., amongst which were the following: T. L. Beddoes's Improvisatore, The Bride's Tragedy, Death's Jest Book, and others of the same, most first editions, 1821-51, 15l. 10s. Pauline, 1833, presentation copy from Robert Browning to Dykes Campbell, 325l. Lamb's John Woodvil, 1802, presentation copy, 25l. Catalogue of the Rowfant Library, 1886, 8l. 8s. Tennyson's Poems, 1830-33, 12l. 5s. Sir W. Scott's Introduction to the Chronicles of the Canongate, autograph MS., 2 pp. 4to, 15l. 15s. Lloyd's Poems on the Death of Priscilla Farmer, 1796, 28l. Higgins's Anacalypsis, 2 vols., 1836, 10l.

Literary Gossip.

AMONG the contributions to the July number of the *Independent Review* will be the following articles: 'Lines of Religious Inquiry,' by Prof. Goldwin Smith; 'The Poems of George Meredith,' by Mr. G. M. Trevelyan; 'On History,' by the Hon. Bertrand Russell; and 'Religion and Revelation—Another View,' by the Rev. A. L. Lilley.

MR. FISHER UNWIN will issue very shortly a new number of the *Yorkshire Ramblers' Club Journal*, which is now an annual publication, and is edited by Mr. Thomas Gray. The number will contain, together with other matter, the following illustrated articles: 'The Morteratsch Sattel,' by Sir W. M. Conway; 'Two New Climbs on Scafell Crag,' by Mr. Fred Botterill; 'Easter in Eskdale,' by Mr. Percy Lund; 'The Opening of Brandelhowe Park,' by Mr. J. M. Nicol; 'Alum Pot,' by Mr. G. T. Lowe; and 'Early Explorations in Ingleborough Cave, Clapham,' by Mr. J. A. Green.

THE Bishop of Durham is one of the most prolific of authors, and the high quality of his work is not less striking than its variety. Perhaps, therefore, it is not surprising that

the Religious Tract Society should announce a volume containing an orderly series of extracts from his works, arranged under various doctrinal and practical headings. The Rev. A. R. Buckland, the editor of the *Record*, to which the Bishop was for many years a contributor, provides an introductory life of Dr. Moule and estimate of his work. The title of the volume will be 'With Heart and Mind.'

Temple Bar for July will contain a paper on 'Transcaspia in the Early Forties,' by Mr. E. C. Ringler-Thomson, which includes personal recollections of General Komaroff, Prince Khilkoff, and General Kuropatkin. Mrs. Clement Parsons describes the host and guests who made 'Rogers's Breakfasts' famous; and Miss Colvill gives some 'Sketches on a Journey to Rome.'

THE appointment of Mr. C. H. Firth to succeed the late Prof. York Powell in the Oxford Chair of History was expected, and will give general satisfaction. Mr. Firth has long been known in Oxford and elsewhere as a sound and erudite historian and an excellent writer, with unique knowledge of the seventeenth century.

THE site of No. 2, Whitehall Gardens being required for Government offices, Messrs. A. Constable & Co. will move to 16, James Street, Haymarket, next to Messrs. Simpkin & Marshall's West-End office and a few yards from Messrs. Macmillan's beautiful new premises. The office of the "Victoria History of the Counties of England" will also be moved to the same address.

MESSRS. ROBERT MACLEHOSE & Co., University Press, Glasgow, have just moved into new premises specially built for them in the west of Glasgow. It is, perhaps, unusual for corporations to take so much interest in literary traditions as the Corporation of Glasgow has done in naming the two new streets leading to Messrs. MacLehose's works. The one is Caxton Street, the other Foulis Street—named, of course, after the family of printers who made the Glasgow Press celebrated in the eighteenth century.

THE memorial to Stevenson, in the form of a life-size bas-relief portrait in bronze by Mr. Saint Gaudens, for St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh, is now completed, and will be unveiled by Lord Rosebery on the 27th. The design for the Knox memorial for the Albany aisle of the same church, by Mr. MacGillivray, has been approved by the committee. It is to cost 1,350l., and it is hoped that the monument, in the form of a Gothic pedestal and niche 17 ft. in height, with a figure of the Reformer set in it, 6 ft. high, will be ready for unveiling in May next.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin, has an interesting list of honorary degrees. Miss Jane Barlow, whose works on Irish peasant life are now classical; Mrs. Sophie Bryant, Principal of the North London Collegiate School for Girls; Mr. Rice Holmes, Prof. Leo, and Prof. W. M. Lindsay are to be Litt.D. Prof. Dewar and Major Ronald Ross are in the Sci.D. list. Miss Isabella Mulvany, for twenty years the eminent head mistress of the great Alexandra School, Dublin, is among the LL.D.s; while a new dental degree, M.D.S., is to be awarded to Dr. A. W. W. Baker.

A DISTINGUISHED colonist, alluding to a paragraph now going the round of inferior organs of the country press, to the effect that "Lord Avebury is revising Sir John Lubbock's list of the Best Hundred Books," announces, as a rival publication, 'The Hundred Best Books, by the Hundred Worst Judges.'

THE General Index to the Ninth Series of *Notes and Queries*, to be shortly published, will be double the size of the previous ones, as it will contain the names and pseudonyms of writers, followed by a list of their contributions, as well as the usual index of subjects. The number of constant contributors exceeds eleven hundred. The introduction will bear the familiar signature of the veteran editor, Mr. Joseph Knight.

THE twenty-sixth congress of the International Artistic and Literary Association will be held at Marseilles between the 24th and 29th of September. The Literary Associations of Provence have arranged to welcome the gathering and to take part in it. Among the subjects to be discussed are the author's rights in pieces of music; the conditions in a country where several tongues are spoken as to an author's rights therein to translation of his works into any of these languages; and the existing state of intellectual property in Germany, Canada, Egypt, Mexico, Roumania, and Russia.

THE July number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains a paper on 'Children of Nature,' as they appeared during a visit to the dead city of Patara, by Mr. D. G. Hogarth. Mr. Charles Edwards deals with 'Municipal Oligarchies'; and Mr. P. T. McGrath contributes an article on 'The Future of St. Pierre.' 'Congregation and Convocation' in the University of Oxford, and the problems connected therewith, are discussed by Mr. A. S. Goodrick; and Mr. H. O. Macdowall has a paper on the approaching centenary of Hawthorne.

WE are glad to announce that the First Lord of the Treasury has recommended Mr. A. N. Palmer, of Wrexham, the author of 'The Early Landed System of North Wales,' and other valuable topographical works, for a grant of 50l. per annum from the Civil List, in acknowledgment of his eminent contributions to Welsh history and archaeology.

WEDNESDAY is the latest day on which tickets can be obtained for the Booksellers' garden party at Abbots Langley on Saturday next. The extensive grounds are now in all their summer beauty. It will be remembered by many that these were given to the Institution by Mr. John Dickinson some sixty years ago.

THE distinguished scholar Prof. Kuno Fischer celebrates his eightieth birthday on July 23rd, and his pupils and friends intend to present him with an illuminated address on that day. There must be a considerable number of his former students in England who will be glad to show their regard for the veteran author. Contributions should be sent to Dr. Lockmann, 14, Czermatsgarten, Leipsic, by the end of the month.

THE chief librarian of Wolfenbüttel, Otto von Heinemann, whose death has taken place in his eightieth year, was the author of a

number of important historical works, among them 'Codex Diplomaticus Anhaltinus,' and several interesting monographs. He also issued various books dealing with the library. He was in many respects an excellent librarian, and it was due to his exertions that the very valuable collection under his charge—including, as it does, many precious incunabula—was housed more securely. But, on the other hand, he proved himself a somewhat jealous guardian, and was apt to throw many difficulties in the way of those who desired to make use of the library.

WE have to announce the death of the Swedish historian C. T. Odhner, late head of the National Archives and member of the Swedish Academy, on the 11th inst., at the age of sixty-eight.

THE Philological Department of the Accademia dei Lincei in Rome has awarded the 10,000-franc prize to Prof. Alfredo Trombetti for his work on the 'Relationship of the Languages of the Old World.' The career of the young author is interesting. He is the son of very poor parents, and was at one time a barber. He left school when he was nine years old, but studied languages incessantly, and eventually the poet Carducci obtained for him sufficient help to enable him to continue his studies.

THE only Parliamentary Paper of general interest to our readers this week is the Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland for 1903 (4½d.).

SCIENCE

Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1898-99. By J. W. Powell, Director. (Washington, Government Printing Office.)

THE letter of transmittal which precedes the Report is dated July 1st, 1899. The volume itself is dated 1903. It is thus the second posthumous Report due to Major Powell. The account of the operations of the Bureau during the year to which it relates is, therefore, already somewhat ancient history, and all that need be said is that the 10,000*l.* appropriated by Congress for that purpose was well spent.

To the Report are appended essays on technology, sociology, philology, and sophiology, in development of the scheme of classification of ethnic science which Major Powell laid down in his Nineteenth Report, where he discussed at length esthetology, or the science of activities designed to give pleasure, the first of the five branches into which he divided the study (*Athen.* No. 3947). In plainer language, those five branches may be defined as pleasures, industries, institutions, expressions, and opinions.

Technology is the science of industries. These he classifies as substantiation, construction, mechanics, commerce, and medicine. The first comprises the industries in which men engage for the artificial production of substances for human welfare. Major Powell disarms criticism by saying:—

"I have sought long and far for the best term. I may not have chosen wisely, but I have chosen with all the wisdom of which I am possessed. It does not lie in the prerogative of another to reject my term when he attempts to

understand my meaning, though it may be his prerogative to use another term when he desires to express the same meaning.....Do not quarrel with me about my terms, but quarrel with me about my distinctions."

Construction comprises the industries in which men engage to modify the forms of things for use; mechanics the industries which have for their purpose the utilization of powers. Commerce comprises goods, transportation, exchange or merchandizing, money, and advertising. Medicine is the industry designed to secure welfare for mankind in preventing, alleviating, and curing the diseases or other injuries to which men are subject.

Sociology is the science of institutions. Here the author recognizes statistics, economics, civics, histories, and ethics. The first is the science of the enumeration of human beings and the material things which they produce. For economics he devises a new definition; it is the science of the relation of production to consumption through the mediation of corporations. Civics is the science of government; histories the science which records events of social life, and shows the relation existing between social causes and social effects; ethics the science of conduct controlled by conscience. Philology is the science of activities designed for expression. This is divided into feelings, enjoyments, affections, understandings, and sentiments. These are respectively characterized by emotional language, oral language, gesture language, written language, and logistic language, or the language of reasoning. Sophiology—a new word to us—is the science of instruction. The groups of opinion inculcated by instruction are again found to fall into five "rubrics"—animism, cosmogony, mythology, metaphysic, and science. "For the original formulation" of the doctrine of animism, says Major Powell, "we are indebted to the great ethnologist, Edward B. Tylor." The agencies by which opinions are propagated, or the art of instruction, are also five—nurture, oratory, education, publication, and research.

Such is the legacy of the Director of the Bureau to anthropology. His observations under each head are enlivened by shrewd and apposite deductions from the experience of his life's work, and the complete treatise is very instructive; but it is easy to see that the desire to find a pentology in everything has led to somewhat fanciful distinctions, that there will necessarily be much overlapping in the practical application of a scheme of anthropology so formed, and that many of the definitions are inadequate. We cannot dismiss this attempt at one of the most difficult of all tasks—the classification of human activities—without reverent and grateful appreciation of the results of the ripe experience of a good man and a great ethnologist.

After a most useful list of the publications of the Bureau from its establishment in 1879 and index of their contents, the remainder of the volume is occupied by a single "accompanying paper." This is a treatise by Mr. W. H. Holmes, occupying 237 quarto pages and illustrated by 177 plates and 79 woodcuts, on the aboriginal pottery of the Eastern United States. A number of detailed studies by this author

of the aboriginal pottery of the United States have already appeared in the Reports of the Bureau and elsewhere (*Athenæum*, No. 3187). The present paper is a monograph on native fictile art, and enriched by the results of much subsequent exploration and study in that most attractive field of investigation.

Mr. Holmes's primary classification is by districts—the middle Mississippi valley, the lower Mississippi valley, the Gulf coast, the Florida peninsula, the South Apalachian province, the middle Atlantic province, the Iroquoian province, the New Jersey and New England province, the Apalachee-Ohio province, the Ohio valley, and the North-West—each having its characteristic type. In some of these districts it becomes possible to create a further division into tribes, and in all a careful technological investigation is made.

Extensive collections of material, especially those of the Bureau, which are the most important of all, have been utilized in a very thorough if not an exhaustive manner, but the author has wisely omitted a number of details not essential to the story of the art, such as the recitals of form, colour, size, and use of individual specimens in cases where these might be more satisfactorily conveyed by the illustrations, and has thus relieved his work of much that would have been tedious to the ordinary reader. He has succeeded in producing a treatise of great interest and value, which shows the extensive knowledge and the profound archaeological acumen which we have learnt to look for in Mr. Holmes's writings.

BOOKS ON ENGINEERING.

English and American Steam Carriages and Traction Engines. By William Fletcher. (Longmans.)—This book is a continuation of a former volume on 'The History and Development of Steam Locomotion on Common Roads,' published in 1891, which consisted of an extension of a series of articles contributed by the author to *Industries*, in 1886, on road locomotion, before motor-cars had come into existence in this country, owing to the obstacles presented by Acts of Parliament to their introduction previously to 1896. Steam locomotion on ordinary roads first appeared in a practical form early in the nineteenth century; steam carriages were run in 1831 between London and Bath, and between Cheltenham and Gloucester; and in spite of the advent of railways, it was stated in a book on 'Road Locomotives,' published in 1832, that

"with the exception of the Liverpool and Manchester line, and of those lines formed solely for the purpose of carrying heavy materials on a descending road, railways are at least of a questionable character when there is the possibility of having a good turnpike road and steam carriages."

The speed, however, rapidly developed by railways, and the facilities they afforded for an increasing passenger and goods traffic, together with the opposition offered to the running of steam carriages along the public roads, soon occasioned the abandonment of their use for steam locomotion for a considerable time. Traction engines, however, were gradually introduced for drawing heavy loads at a slow rate along highways, and for agricultural purposes; though the limit of speed to four miles an hour, the prohibition against crossing certain bridges, the levying of heavy tolls, and other vexatious restrictions prevented such engines or steam carriages from being employed for the conveyance of passengers.

In the first three chapters some early examples are described of self-contained passenger coaches and small steam pleasure carriages with their details, commencing with the steam carriages made by Fourness and Read in 1788; those constructed by Hancock between 1824 and 1840; one by Nasmyth in 1827; and six designed by Scott Russell and built in Edinburgh, which carried thirty to forty passengers regularly in 1834 between Glasgow and Paisley, attaining a speed of seventeen miles an hour in the country. Though the author does not profess to give a complete historical sketch of the development of steam locomotion on roads, having dealt fully with this part of the subject in his previous treatise, he describes, with illustrations in many cases, nineteen different types of the earlier steam carriages, of very varied form and construction, in the first chapter. In his account in the second chapter of seven more elaborate steam carriages, including a coach, a brougham, and a waggonette, he brings down his sketch almost to the present time by his reference to the steam waggonette constructed by Messrs. Atkinson and Philipson in 1897, which can run much faster than the regulation speed, with an entire absence of noise and vibration, and can easily ascend a gradient of one in nine. The third chapter deals with the engine, boiler, driving-wheels, springs, and other details of steam carriages; and with regard to the boiler, the following interesting statement is made on p. 74:—

"Now that the tubular boiler has come so prominently to the front, it is interesting to note that many of the steam carriages of sixty years ago were fitted with tubular boilers, somewhat resembling the boilers that are being used at the present time. Gurney's, Squire's, Maceroni's, and Dance's are examples."

This paragraph, however, is, curiously enough, a repetition almost word for word of a sentence which appears on pp. 15-16, where it might have been omitted with advantage. The next two chapters contain descriptions of various modern steam carriages; and the seven remaining chapters relate to traction engines.

The book, accordingly, deals exclusively with steam motors, not with motor-cars generally. The author doubtless feels he is justified in this course by the comparison between the modern petrol cars and the latest steam cars, which he quotes at the outset of his descriptions of modern steam carriages, from a publication of some steam-carriage manufacturers of high repute. The following are the principal points:—

THE PETROL ENGINE
Derives its motion from a gas explosion which is momentary, non-elastic—resembling the blow of a hammer.

The strength of the explosion cannot be increased. Is noisy, causes violent vibrations, and exhausts (emits?) offensive fumes.

Has to be started by hand, frequently resulting in injury to the starter from back-firing.

Is always difficult to reverse.

Requires a battery, coil, and electrical sparking to ignite the gas.

Petrol costs from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per gallon.

Requires circulating water to prevent it from becoming red-hot.

THE STEAM ENGINE
Derives its motion from the steady and expansive pressure of the steam, which is maintained to the end of the stroke.

The pressure can be doubled at will. Is practically silent and free from vibration.

After lighting the burner can be started immediately.

Is instantly self-reversing.

Requires no ignition.

Paraffin costs from 5d. to 8d. a gallon.

Does not heat beyond the temperature of the steam.

In the two chapters on 'Modern Steam Carriages' the author strongly advocates the introduction of light steam vans in place of the numerous useful carriers' carts and vans which ply between villages and neighbouring market towns, and then proceeds to describe, with illustrations, a large variety of steam carriages built by different makers; and at the close of these descriptions he refers to motor-car steam engines, and deals with the speed of steam carriages, which he considers might be safely fixed at a limit of eight to ten miles an hour in

towns and villages, and twenty-five miles in the country; gives the amount of the various resistances encountered, due to friction in the machine, the state of the roads, ascending gradients, and passing through the air; and, lastly, explains the different tractive power required by traction engines, motor waggons, and steam carriages respectively. Traction engines are naturally associated with the idea of two or three heavily-loaded trucks drawn along the roads very slowly; but a chapter is devoted to 'Road Locomotives for Passenger Service,' in which some road steamers, as they are termed, are described, which have been constructed in England for drawing a large passenger omnibus and one or two light vans for goods at a fair speed on the Continent, and for which the author considers there is a great future as feeders to railways in the colonies and foreign countries, which will be extended to Great Britain whenever the existing laws preventing the use of traction engines for quick passenger service are modified. After a chapter on 'Spring-mounted Traction Engines,' a road locomotive proposed for drawing a train of passengers and goods, designed on the lines of the modern types, is specified in detail, intended as an improvement on all previous engines; and then the under-type road locomotive, resembling as far as possible the railway locomotive, with the engine below the boiler, which has been long advocated as capable of being constructed in a lighter manner than the common form of traction engine with the machinery above the boiler. A few road locomotives of this type, which have been made or designed, are described and illustrated; but hitherto manufacturers have virtually only constructed road locomotives on the pattern of traction engines, though the author considers that the under-type engine, carefully designed in a light form, is perfectly adapted for running at a good speed silently and smoothly, and that if such a road locomotive and train were allowed to run at six to ten miles an hour, costly light railways might be dispensed with in most rural districts.

The two final chapters are devoted to descriptions of modern traction engines, the first dealing with English traction engines made by various makers, and the last with the latest types of American traction engines; and differences between English and American practice in details of construction are pointed out. The large American and large English traction engines exhibit little difference in power or in weight. The smaller American traction engines are, however, lighter than English engines of the same power, for they are generally constructed for driving and hauling light threshing machines; whereas similar English engines have to serve general purposes, such as hauling and working heavy threshing machines and stackers, and hauling farm produce over bad roads and soft ground, and heavy loads up steep inclines. Light traction engines are very useful under special conditions, but they cannot perform the general work required by English farmers; and American engines are now being made heavier.

The book is capably illustrated by 250 full-page plates and figures in the text, and has a good index; and it also contains twenty-three tables, giving particulars, tractive power, results of trials, and dimensions of road locomotives. Altogether these pages furnish a very complete account of the modern development of locomotion on ordinary roads by means of steam power. The omission of any reference to petrol motors, which are so much in evidence at the present day, will prevent the book from being of special interest to most of the numerous and constantly increasing portion of the community concerned with motoring, in addition to users of traction engines. The author, however, doubtless regards this limitation of its comprehensiveness as tending more effectually to further the object on which his

heart is evidently set, namely, the eventual abandonment of the noisy, smelling, shabby petrol motor, in favour of the smooth, noiseless, and comparatively simple steam carriage.

A Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Dock Engineering. By Brysson Cunningham. (Griffin & Co.)—Great Britain is essentially the country in which docks have been developed to the greatest extent, on account of its tidal coasts and rivers, its very extensive maritime trade, and its vast mercantile shipping. London and Liverpool possess ranges of docks, on both sides of the Thames and of the Mersey, unequalled elsewhere; and the docks at several other British ports—as for instance at Hull, Grimsby, Sunderland, and Cardiff—rival in importance and accommodation the docks at some of the principal continental ports. The author divides docks into three classes—namely, wet docks, dry or graving and slip docks, and floating docks. The first class, however, is by far the most important, and the one to which the term *docks* is commonly understood to apply, and wet docks with their appliances naturally form the main subject of the book, to which eleven chapters are devoted; whereas one chapter only is allotted to the other two classes. Practically there are only two classes of docks—namely, wet docks, forming sheltered basins of water surrounded by quays, in which vessels can discharge and take in their cargoes without being exposed to winds, waves, and tidal oscillations; and repairing docks, into which vessels can be admitted and the water pumped out, or in which vessels, in the case of slipways and floating dry docks, can be raised out of the water and the necessary repairs executed. It is, indeed, a mistake to place floating dry docks in a separate class by themselves, for in their internal arrangements they resemble much more ordinary graving docks constructed on land than do slipways, and they are merely made floating iron structures when, owing to local conditions, it is more difficult or costly to build a more durable dry dock of masonry, brickwork, or concrete on land in communication with a wet dock or a river. In fact, these repairing docks may be regarded as merely constituting necessary adjuncts to the docks which furnish the principal accommodation for vessels at many ports.

Two arrangements have been adopted for entrances to docks, according to tidal conditions; for where the range of tide is considerable, it is necessary to close the entrance by dock gates or caissons after high water, in order to retain the water in the docks at a uniform level; whereas in situations where the tidal variations are small, or in tideless seas, the entrances can be left perfectly open. To distinguish between these two arrangements it is advisable to call the water areas surrounded by quays *docks* when the water is retained in them on a falling tide by gates or caissons, and *basins* when they are always open to the approach channel. Examples of docks in this sense are furnished by London, Liverpool, Hull, Sunderland, Cardiff, Newport, Bristol, Barrow, Leith, Havre, Dunkirk, St. Nazaire, and Antwerp; whilst open basins have been adopted at Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Marseilles, and Trieste. Docks are for the most part only accessible near high tide for vessels of large draught, but often afford an ample depth at high water of spring tides; whereas basins must be made deep enough to be entered at low tide, rendering the requisite depth for large vessels more difficult of attainment at low water of spring tides. The available depth, however, of the approach channel and entrances to docks should not be measured from high water of spring tides, which only occurs during three or four days in a fortnight, but from high water of the lowest neap tides, which vessels are always sure of finding, on entering at high water, throughout the year.

Docks and basins are usually constructed

in sheltered situations, on low-lying land adjoining a tidal river or estuary, which serves as the approach channel to them, or on reclaimed foreshore at the side of an estuary, for by this arrangement easy access is provided from a protected site to the sea, and the low level of the ground reduces the amount of excavation, and enables the excavated material to be used for raising the level of the surrounding land, thereby forming quays.

Where, however, rivers carrying down large quantities of alluvial materials, and flowing into tideless seas, form ever-advancing deltas, so that their outlets are obstructed by high bars, as exemplified by the Rhone and the Po, flowing into the tideless Mediterranean and Adriatic seas, they are incapable of providing access to ports; and, under such conditions, the rivers have to be abandoned, and basins are formed along the sea coast by jetties projecting from the land, which are sheltered by an outlying breakwater constructed in the sea parallel to the coast, of which the ports of Marseilles and Trieste furnish notable examples. At some ports on well-sheltered rivers, quays formed along one or both banks of the river provide accommodation for shipping in addition to basins or docks, as, for instance, at Southampton, Glasgow, and Belfast, and also at Antwerp, where the river quays have been constructed along the right bank of the Scheldt by the Government and the docks by the Municipality. In some river ports on the Continent, situated a long distance above the mouth of the river, the river quays form the principal accommodation of the port, and are supplemented by one or two basins formed at the back of the quays in a wide part of the river, as at Rouen, near the tidal limit of the Seine, and the various ports on the Rhine, where the basins, with their entrances at the down-stream end, serve as a refuge for the vessels in the winter from floods and floating ice.

The construction of docks and basins involves a large amount of excavation, which is now generally accomplished by the aid of steam excavators; whilst the approach channel has often to be deepened by dredging, which is also employed for maintaining the depth after the completion of the works, both in the approaches and in the docks, where deposit of silt from the turbid river water has commonly to be faced. Cofferdams, composed of two rows of timber sheet piles, with an interval of about 4 ft. between them filled in with clay puddle, are used generally to exclude the water during construction at the outer end of the docks; and powerful pumps are required for removing the water which percolates into the excavations during the progress of the works, and especially for keeping the foundations of the walls dry whilst the lower portions are being built.

Dock walls are ordinarily built of masonry, brickwork, or concrete, on a broad concrete foundation carried down some feet below the bottom of the dock, with an almost vertical face to suit the straight sides of modern vessels, and decreasing in thickness towards the top by steps at the back; but in bad ground the dock wall has to be built upon bearing-piles, or the foundations have to be carried down to a solid stratum. Quay walls built in the water are formed of a light wall, placed upon the top of long piles driven down to solid ground, composed of a bottom layer of concrete blocks laid in the water, or concrete deposited within casing, of which the quay walls at Rouen and the basin walls at Hamburg are examples; or they may be made of a series of concrete blocks built up from the bottom, as at Marseilles, or of a row of foundation blocks of great size emerging at low water, on which the upper part is built out of water, as at Dublin. In some cases the under-water portion consists of a series of walls sunk through silt to a solid foundation, of which some quay walls on the

Clyde at Glasgow, and some walls at Havre on the foreshore of the Seine estuary, and at St. Nazaire on the foreshore of the Loire estuary, are instances; whilst the Antwerp quay walls have been built in the Scheldt on bottomless caissons, supported by barges on each side, which are gradually lowered, as the wall is built up, on to the bed of the river, which is excavated by men in the caissons under compressed air till a firm foundation is reached.

Access to docks is provided by entrances closed by one pair of gates, as is the ordinary system at Liverpool, or by locks with two pairs, as at London and most other ports; but there are locks leading to the most recent northern docks at Liverpool; and an entrance, in addition to a lock, serves for the admission and exit of vessels at the Barry and Calcutta docks. With entrances alone, the introduction of vessels is limited to near the period of high water; but where a half-tide dock is provided, with an inner entrance into a range of docks, as adopted in several instances at Liverpool, the half-tide dock can be made to serve as a large lock-chamber, and the time for the admission of vessels prolonged. With a lock of adequate dimensions, vessels can enter or leave docks so long as there is a sufficient depth in the approach channel and over the lower sill of the lock; but locks occupy much more space, and are considerably more costly, than entrances. Locks and entrances are usually closed by pairs of wooden or metal gates, meeting at an angle in the centre of the opening and resting against a sill at the bottom, which turn on vertical heel-posts at the side, and go back into a recess in each side wall when open, so as to be out of the way of the shipping passing through, being opened and closed by chains on each side or by a piston fixed at the back of each gate. Metal gates with two skins are made watertight, and therefore contain air, and have to be ballasted with water to prevent their floating; wooden gates of greenheart are heavier in water, and are more expensive, but are somewhat more durable and less liable to injury if run into by a vessel.

Sliding or rolling metal caissons are sometimes preferred to gates, though more costly, especially where the pressure of the water may have to be borne on either side, necessitating an additional pair of reverse gates in each case; for under these conditions they take the place of two pairs of gates, and possess the advantages of occupying less space in the length of the lock, of dispensing with gate recesses, chain passages, and complicated machinery, and of serving as bridges for the traffic, though requiring sufficient space at one side for a chamber, into which the caisson can be drawn for opening the lock. The rolling caissons at the entrance lock to the Bruges Ship Canal are placed across the lock or withdrawn in two minutes by electrical power.

The great increase in the size and draught given to recently built vessels has necessitated the construction of deeper docks and larger and deeper entrance locks at several ports, and the lowering of the sills of wide locks and deepening the docks at other ports; whilst for the same reason, and also to save the time of large vessels, quays, with a depth of 35 ft. at low water of spring tides alongside them, are in progress at Southampton, and lower sills have been constructed for the entrances to the most recent Liverpool docks, and a channel has been dredged across the Mersey bar to enable vessels to enter the river at any state of the tide. As the accommodation for shipping depends upon the length of quays, docks should be designed to afford a long length of quays in proportion to the water area; and this is effected by projecting jetties in a wide dock, as at the Victoria Dock, London, and the Alexandra Dock, Hull; by a long narrow dock, such as the Albert Dock, London; or, still better, by a series of branch docks opening out of an

approach dock, as at Tilbury and the northern docks at Liverpool, and also at Marseilles and Trieste. In addition to the actual docks, basins, and graving docks, ports have to be equipped with movable bridges, cranes, capstans, derricks, sidings, warehouses, sheds, and grain elevators, and coal tips and hoists at coal-shipping ports; whilst power has to be provided for working the gates, swing bridges, cranes, capstans, and other machinery, supplied generally from one or more central power stations, by far the most common being hydraulic power stored up by accumulators, though steam, compressed air, and, quite recently, electricity, are also used. At Hamburg both hydraulic power and steam have been employed for working the numerous cranes, but electric cranes have been recently installed on part of the quays of two of the older basins; and the three new basins, opened about two years ago, are entirely equipped with electric cranes supplied from a generating station constructed in the port.

The above summary shows what various works come within the scope of dock engineering, and explains why a large volume has been devoted to this subject, which the author states in his preface he has not by any means exhausted. The book has been to a considerable extent compiled from numerous papers published in the *Proceedings* of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and from the accounts of navigation congresses, aided by the author's special experience at the Liverpool docks; and it serves a very useful purpose in grouping the extensive scattered information thus collected under the several branches of the subject. The various matters successively considered are well indicated by the headings of the chapters, which, after an historical introduction, comprise 'Dock Design,' 'Constructive Appliances,' 'Materials,' 'Dock and Quay Walls,' 'Entrances, Passages, and Locks,' 'Jetties, Wharves, and Piers,' 'Dock Gates and Caissons,' 'Transit Sheds and Warehouses,' 'Dock Bridges,' 'Graving and Repairing Docks,' and 'Working Equipment of Docks.' In the chapter on jetties, wharves, and piers, the author passes somewhat beyond the scope of dock engineering in dealing with examples of breakwaters, and in the chapter on dock bridges, for which a better title would be movable bridges, he describes some forms of these bridges which have never been erected at docks; but, with these exceptions, the author deals very fully with the various works and appliances at docks. The book, moreover, is excellently illustrated by five hundred and sixty-nine figures in the text, and thirty-four folding plates, which greatly elucidate the descriptions of the works and equipment. Mr. Cunningham has, indeed, at the expenditure of considerable trouble and research, collected a large quantity of valuable information, which, though intended primarily for students, should prove very useful, especially for reference, to all persons interested in dock engineering and the development of ports.

SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC.—June 14.—Lord Reay, President, in the chair.—Mr. Sewell presented a list of all the Roman coins satisfactorily proved to have been found in India during the last century and a half, and on the tabulated results based his arguments. These were as follows: There were five periods noticeable. (1) During the Roman Consulate the trade with India was slight. (2) From Augustus to Nero it flourished abundantly. (3) The simpler life of Vespasian and his successors led to a decline in the importation of mere luxuries; and trade in spices and precious stones yielded to trade in cottons—the coins of this period being found mostly in the cotton-growing tracts. (4) The disturbed condition of Rome after Caracalla caused a complete collapse in the Oriental traffic; which (5) revived somewhat under the Byzantine emperors. The fluctuations of Rome's trade with India were caused by the variations of demand in Rome due to the condition of society, and cannot have been caused by the political changes in Parthia, Persia, or India. From coin discoveries at Madura Mr. Sewell showed that it was extremely

probable that Roman agents, if not Romans themselves, actually resided there.—A discussion followed, in which Sir Raymond West, Col. Plunkett, Mr. Kennedy, and Syed Ali Bilpami took part.

ZOOLOGICAL.—June 7.—Dr. F. DuCane Godman, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the 276 additions to the menagerie during May, and made some remarks on two fully-adult specimens of the orang-utan which he had recently seen in Paris.—Dr. A. Günther exhibited, on behalf of the President, a series of hybrid pheasants, killed at various times in the coverts at Woburn, where many distinct species had been turned into the open.—Dr. F. D. Drewitt exhibited and made remarks upon two fine antlers of the North-African red deer (*Cervus elaphus barbarus*) and a pair of horns of Loder's gazelle (*Gazella leptoceros*) from South Algeria.—A communication from Dr. Graham Renshaw contained notes, illustrated by photographs, on a pair of short-horned buffaloes in the Antwerp Zoological Gardens.—Mr. F. E. Beddard exhibited and made remarks upon a skull of the Cape crowned crane showing paired lateral bony bosses and a single median boss, suggestive of those of the horn-bearing vertebrates.—Mr. R. E. Holding exhibited and made remarks on a series of photographs of the horns of a wapiti taken at different stages of growth, and a pair of shed horns of the Irish red deer.—Mr. R. I. Pocock exhibited and made remarks upon living specimens of hairless varieties of the common house-mouse and the brown rat, and upon some young examples of the Egyptian fat-tailed gerbille, born in the menagerie.—A communication from Lieut.-Col. J. Malcolm Fawcett contained descriptions of ten species of butterflies, mainly from high elevations in the North-East Himalayas. Eight of them were new species or varieties.—Dr. A. G. Butler contributed a paper on seasonal phases in butterflies.—Capt. Richard Crawshaw read some notes on the prey of the lion, and exhibited some tips of porcupine quills that had been found buried in a lion's fore paws, together with the skull and skin of the lion.—Mr. F. E. Beddard read the following papers, based on observations he had made in the Society's Prosectorium: (1) 'Note on an Apparently Abnormal Position of the "Brepbos" within the Body of a Skink'; (2) 'Contributions to the Knowledge of the Visceral Anatomy of the Pelagic Serpents *Hydrus platyrus* and *Platyrus colubrinus*'; and (3) 'On the Presence of a Parasternum in the Laceretian Genus *Tiliqua* and on the Poststernal Ribs in that Genus'.—A communication from Dr. E. A. Goeldi contained a description and an account of the habits of the rare rodent *Dinomys braniickii*, Peters, specimens of which had recently been received at the Goeldi Museum, Pará.—A communication from Dr. C. Satunin described the black wild cat of Transcaucasia.—A paper was read from Mr. R. Lydekker describing a new race of buffalo from East Central Africa. A second paper by Mr. Lydekker contained a description of a new species of deer from Ichang.—Dr. A. Smith Woodward read a paper on two new labyrinthodont skulls which had recently been acquired by the British Museum. One was from the Triassic sandstone of Staffordshire, and the other from a formation of apparently the same geological age in Spitzbergen.—This meeting closed the session 1903-4. The next session begins in November.

PHILOLOGICAL.—June 3.—Rev. Prof. Skeat, V.P., in the chair.—The President, Prof. A. S. Napier, read a paper entitled 'Contributions to Old English Lexicography,' a selection from his long list of Old-English words not yet included in any lexicon, few being absolutely new words; the rest are derivatives or compounds of those that are known. Many come from the O.E. rendering of Chrodegang's 'Rule for Canons' in MS. 191 C.C. Coll. Camb., of the eleventh century. Thus, though *cobu*, disease, is known, its adj. *cobig*, diseased—*cobige scap*, diseased sheep—has not been registered. So of *nid*, envy, the adj. *nidig*, envious, is in no dictionary. Of *tumbian*, to dance, the verbal subs. *tumbig*, dancing, has been hitherto unknown. *Water* and *froega* are well known, but *waterfroega*, water-frog, is new. We know *cias*, strife, but *ceastlunger*, contentious, quick to strife—which a steward should not be—is new. *Cias* represents *L. causa*, a lawsuit, matter of dispute; *lunger* corresponds to O.E. and O.H.G. *lungar*, quick, strong. The adv. *lungre* is well known in O.E. poetry. The devil's *cramming* - *pokka*, or cramming bag, occurs in the eleventh century, and is likely to appear when a woman lives with men: it engulphs *L. viscarium*, a bird-line trap. *Crās*, rich (of dress), *crāslic*, rich (of food), are not in the dictionaries; and *crāsnes*, pride, richness (of dress), and reverence, is not in Bosworth-Toller. Hall has great *forclās*, probably 'prongs', *L. furcula*; and the verb *twirfclān*, to differ, fork off from, is due to the same source. *Gealpattan*, to boast, is also unregistered: its suffix

is the ordinary *-atlan*, and its root is connected with O.E. *gielp*, boasting, *gielpian*, to boast. The early folk were not to indulge in idle talk and *hlacerunga* in God's house. Had the form been *hlagerunga*, it might have meant 'laughter.' *Oma* or *ome* appears in the eleventh century for a measure of oil: from Luke xvi. 6, he owed his lord a hundred measures (of oil)—*hundteontig oman*. This is *L. ama*, Gr. *am*, a water-bucket, M.H.G. *ame*, *ome*, Ger. *ohm*, Du. *aam*, borrowed by us in the fifteenth to the eighteenth century as *alme*, *awme*, *ame*, a measure for Rhenish wine. Wine and women make wise men fall away (Ecclus. xix. 2), *maffian*: its participle *maffigend* engulphs *L. petulans*, and seems to mean forward or wanton. *Remian* is to mend (nets), Matt. iv. 21; *swangettung*, the swaying of the sea, connected with *swingan*, to swing. *Swefecere*, a sleeper, and *swefecung*, sleep, are not in the dictionaries, though *swefan*, to sleep, is. *Tweddung*, flattery, *adulatio*, is also new. A ghost-word *landscap* does appear in the lexicons; but the MS. has on *landscare*, the well-known *landscap*, a boundary, land. Of the verb *dunge* the earliest instance in the 'Oxford Dictionary' is from Cotgrave, 1611; but it occurs in the eleventh century: one must dinge (*dencgan*) the sides of faultful young secular canons with rods. For 'dumbness' the earliest quotation is Wyclif, c. 1380. 'It is also eleventh-century: our Lord healed the poor mad man from his madness and from his *dumbnesse*. *Frinight* (c. 1229) is in a tenth-century MS. as *frigeniht*, the night between Thursday and Friday. *Grin*, *L. dium*, may be the original of 'groin,' though that was *grinde*, c. 1400. O.E. *putung*, instigation, is new, though *puttinge* occurs in Hampole. *Snytan*, to blow the nose, or snuff a candle, is found in the eleventh century. Prof. Napier's complete collection will be printed by the Society.

MATHEMATICAL.—June 9.—Prof. H. Lamb, President, in the chair.—The President referred to the death of Thomas Savage, who had been a member of the Society since the year of its foundation (1865).—The following papers were communicated: 'Note on the Application of Poisson's Formula to Discontinuous Disturbances,' by Lord Rayleigh; 'Wave Fronts considered as the Characteristics of Partial Differential Equations,' by Mr. T. H. Have-lock; 'Illustrations of Perpetuants,' by Mr. J. H. Grace; 'Types of Covariants of any Degree in the Coefficients of each of any Number of Binary Quantics,' by Mr. P. W. Wood;—and 'Some Expansions for the Periods of the Jacobian Elliptic Functions,' by Mr. H. Bateman.

ARISTOTELIAN.—June 6.—Prof. G. F. Stout, President, in the chair.—The officers for the ensuing session were elected as follows: President, Rev. Hastings Rashdall; Vice-Presidents, Dr. G. Dawes Hicks, Mr. G. E. Moore, and Prof. W. R. Sorley; Treasurer, Mr. A. Boutwood; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Wildon Carr.—Prof. Stout read a paper on 'Primary and Secondary Qualities.' A discussion followed.—The President announced that the first meeting of the new session would take place on November 7th.

METEOROLOGICAL.—June 15.—Capt. D. Wilson Barker, President, in the chair.—The Rev. C. F. Box gave an account of some curious 'Effects of a Lightning Stroke at Earl's Fee, Bowers Gifford, Essex, April 13, 1904.' A thunderstorm occurred during the early morning hours, and about 3 A.M. there was a blinding flash, lighting up the whole neighbourhood for miles around, followed immediately by a crashing explosion. One person stated that he saw what appeared to be a cylinder, and another person a ball of fire, descend and then explode, 'casting darts' in all directions. On careful examination in daylight it was found that in an outfield, which had recently been dredged, there were three distinct sets of holes, ranging from 9 in. down to about 1 in. in diameter. The holes, which were perfectly circular, diminished in size as they went downwards, and remained so on to the perfected rounded ends at the bottom. Upon digging sectionally into the soil, which is stiff yellow clay, it was found that the holes were 'as clean out as though bored with an auger.' An interesting discussion followed the reading of this paper.—A paper by Mr. A. Lawrence Rotch, of the Blue Hill Observatory, U.S., describing 'An Instrument for determining the True Direction and Velocity of the Wind at Sea,' was, in the absence of the author, read by the Secretary.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—June 8.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Eighteen new Members were elected, and twelve applications for membership received.—The following were exhibited: By Mr. W. Sharp Ogden, silver pennies of Edward the Confessor and William I., of Hawkins types 225 and 234 of the Wallingford mint and

236 of the Bristol and Winchester mints, which were found on Whitechurch Common, Oxon. By Lieut. - Col. Morrieson, the mule sixpence of Charles I. from the Montagu and Murdoch collections, obverse m.m., a rose, reverse an impression of the die of the half unite, also m.m. rose. By Mr. Talbot Ready, an Exeter crown of Charles I. of 1644, but countermarked with the monogram W. R. beneath a crown; an Aberystwith penny of the same king, m.m. a crown, recorded only by Snelling's notes; and a remarkably perfect example of the hammered half-crown of Charles II. By Mr. Maish, a York farthing of Edward III. and varieties of the pennies of Athelstan struck at Oxford, and of Edward III. struck at Durham. By Mr. Montagu Sharpe, some interesting Roman and later coins recently found in the Thames at Brentford. By Mr. Feintman, nine Richmond farthings temp. Charles I., struck on a strip of metal. By Mr. Hoblyn, thirteen types of the Dublin halfpenny of Mic. Wilson. By Mr. Wells, varieties of early British coins found at Colchester and Wisbech; a denarius of Carausius from the Thames; a penny bearing on one side the name of Offa, King of Mercia, and on the other that of Æthelheard, Archbishop of Canterbury; a penny of Edward the Elder, found in the churchyard of Brixworth, Northants; a Bristol penny of William I., Hawkins type 238, with a pellet in one angle of the reverse cross; and a curious die found in the Thames for the obverse of the first coinage of Henry II., but apparently of slightly larger design than the usual type. By Mr. Webster, a fine specimen of the Scotch forty-shilling piece of James II. A potter's stamp in brass bearing the figure of William III. on horseback was also exhibited.—Mr. Bernard Roth read a note on some early British gold coins of Addedomaros, Tasciovanus, and Cunobelinus, found at Abingdon.—Mr. W. J. Andrew contributed a paper upon the traditions and records which explain the loss of the Cuerdale, Beaworth, Nottingham, Tutbury, and other large hoards of Anglo-Saxon and English coins.—In illustration of the Cuerdale section the President exhibited one of the two halfpennies known of Halfdan and a penny of Alwald, of which there is also believed to be but one other example.—Of the Tutbury hoard Mr. Toplis showed a selection which he had obtained from the discoverers.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Wed. Geological, 8.—'The Caernarvon Earthquake of June 10th 1903, and its Accessory Shocks,' Dr. C. Davidson; 'The igneous Rocks of Fensford Hill, Shropshire,' Mr. W. S. Boulton; 'The Tertiary Fossils of Somaliland as represented in the British Museum (Natural History),' Mr. R. E. Newton. Thurs. Society of Antiquaries, 8½.

Science Gossip.

The Council of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society has agreed to award the Society's Gold Medal to Mr. W. S. Bruce, leader of the Scottish Antarctic expedition. The Scotia is expected in the Clyde early in July.

The death is announced from Brunswick of the distinguished Professor of Chemistry Ludwig Friedrich Knapp. He was a pupil of Liebig, and the author of several important works on chemistry, of which the best known is his 'Lehrbuch der chemischen Technologie.'

The success of experiments for fighting the dust-plague due to automobiles, made with the Westrumite process last year at Bordeaux and in the early spring of the present year along the Riviera, has led to its adoption in selected districts of Paris, as well as over the entire course covered in the French Gordon-Bennett elimination trials. Although the application of the process is still in the experimental stage, the results are so far distinctly hopeful. Roads subjected to much heavy traffic may be watered once in eight or ten days with a solution of a mineral oil product rendered saponaceous and soluble in water by ammoniac additions. The roads so treated dry within two or three hours, even after heavy rain, and present a fine close surface free from both dust and mud. The Gordon-Bennett trial roadway was thus watered twice in four days, twenty tons of the mixture being dissolved in nine hundred tons of water for the course of eighty-eight kilometres. Should experiments on a more general scale be followed by equally satisfactory results, the future of the process would seem to be assured, since, first, it is relatively cheap, and secondly, it need cause no interruption to traffic, as it can be applied during the night.

PROF. MAX WOLF announces the discovery, at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, of two faint stars in the constellation Aquila, which are to be reckoned as var. 111 and 112, 1904, Aquilæ.

THE Director of the Government Observatory, Bombay (Mr. N. A. F. Moos), has issued the annual report for the year ended on the 31st of December last. Astronomical observations are made there solely for the purpose of recording and signalling the time. Magnetic, meteorological, and seismological observations have been regularly carried on. The station is at Colába, on the high ground to the south of Bombay. The south-west monsoon rains began on the 11th of June and ended on the 9th of October. The total fall for the year amounted to 84.49 inches, which is 9.33 above the average for the twenty-four years 1873-96. The mean temperature of the year was 78°·7, or 0°·7 below the normal. The highest recorded was 90°·5 on the 12th of June, and the lowest 57°·2 on the 27th of December. The mean hourly velocity of the wind was 10.3 miles, as against 11.8, the average of twenty-four years; the greatest mean hourly velocity was 42.1 miles on the 24th of May. The seismograph recorded 45 earthquakes during the year, besides 1,074 small local and other movements. The mean magnetic declination was 0° 17'·5 east; the mean inclination 20° 43'·4. Notwithstanding all the stringent precautions taken, an outbreak of plague (attended with one fatal case) occurred within the precincts in the month of April.

FINE ARTS

ART AND ARTISTS.

Recollections of a Royal Academician. By J. C. Horsley, R.A. Edited by Mrs. E. Helps. Illustrated. (Murray.)—It is a great pity that the late venerable painter, to whom the art world and the public are much more deeply indebted than is generally known or acknowledged, did not put the records of his unusually long and fortunate life into such order as they deserved, and make more use of the opportunities a numerous and distinguished circle of friends offered to him. So far as its wealth of anecdotic matter goes the text is uncommonly valuable, varied, and fresh; but of its materials very much more might have been made had Horsley been so minded, and the editor more skilful. Few artistic "reminiscences" and "records" which have evoked the remonstrances of reviewers not deeply in love with the small beer of late years equal this volume in respect to what the author called his "Apologia," but the putting together of what might have been a sort of treasury is ineffective and inartistic. For these shortcomings the true apology, so far as the R.A. was concerned, is in the sentence which states "that it was not until his eighty-eighth year that he began to write." So Mrs. Helps tells us in a "Post Scriptum," with which the book opens. As to his opportunities, the artist was the son of William Horsley, a well-known and original English musician, whom Mendelssohn pronounced to be of the highest class in his art. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Calcott, a leader in music and musical criticism, and he was a nephew of Sir Augustus W. Calcott, R.A., a capital marine and landscape painter. Nor was it to music and painting alone that our artist's intellectual alliances were confined: his eldest sister, Mary, married the great engineer Isambard Brunel; a second sister, Fanny, married Dr. Seth Thompson, a noteworthy physician of London. It is not wonderful that Calcott Horsley, brought up in the very centre of such a circle, possessed experiences and recollections abundant, interesting, and diverse. His own long life afforded a vista on the sides of which ranks of distinguished men stood, so to say, each with something to tell of the history of his time.

Locally, too, there were members of the Calcott family so long settled in Bayswater and Kensington that these now much-changed regions seem nothing without them; an aunt of the painter here in view remembered the Duke of Cumberland driving in a gig from Culloden all the way to Kensington Palace. Of course, Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots of 1780 found "Aunt Wall," as they called her, quite a mature young lady. Horsley himself recollected the introduction of waltzing in London with the fast and furious accompaniments of Johann Strauss and his "tremendous" Viennese band in blue. He gives a lively idea of the effects of that introduction upon dancing circles. Here it seems our hero distinguished himself in a degree amazing to those who knew him only in later life, even although these persons were convinced that the late Sir George Scharf sang comic songs to select companies, while Sir Henry Cole was by no means inefficient in dancing hornpipes. Nevertheless, Horsley waltzing is an image more portentous than Scharf singing or Cole dancing.

Except that when young our biographer had a sort of proclivity for drawing and painting, one does not discover from his text the reason why he "took to art." It is manifest, however, that when he did so it was with energy, research, and diligence more than enough to ensure the success which he undoubtedly achieved. Many of his earlier works are, to our knowledge, almost charming, always accomplished, and pleasing to a degree which observers of some of the examples lately at the Academy Winter Exhibition have not recognized. His "Henry V. crowning Himself" has very great qualities.

The recollections before us abound, as might be expected, in musical, scientific, and pictorial anecdotes, besides highly animated details about politicians of the stamp of Louis Blanc, of whom as an orator there is a vivid sketch. It was in the deplorable April of 1848 that, in company with Isambard Brunel, Horsley went to Paris and heard a debate in the "Workmen's Parliament," of which Blanc was appointed President:—

"He was a fierce-looking little Corsican, very dark-complexioned, and with piercing eyes. Reports of all kinds were being spread through the city of the imperial style in which he lorded it over his Parliament, of his driving out in semi-state in Louis Philippe's royal carriage, and of his splendid entertainments prepared by Louis Philippe's cook. It was in reference to these reports that he on this occasion demanded an enquiry by the Chamber of Deputies into the truth of what he said were the vilest slanders. Other notable people present were Lamartine and Ledru Rollin, the former a remarkably gentlemanly well-dressed person, very like the best type of Englishman, while Ledru Rollin was the exact reverse—very tall and portly, beefy and black-muzzled, with a savage and animal-looking head. The debate began with the wildest talk, and then came Louis Blanc's time. He was so short that he had a stool to stand on in the tribune, off which he was continually stepping in his excitement, and then jumping up again, while he belaboured the desk with both fists at once. Suddenly he turned upon his opponents and made a most tremendous appeal to them on the subject of his sacrifices for his country, upon which my gentlemanly acquaintance next the stranger [who was Brunel and Horsley's sponsor at the Chamber] rose to his feet in overwhelming excitement, and shouted, 'Sacrifices! I should like to be so sacrificed—lodgings in the Luxembourg and the best cook in Paris!' Shouts of applause and derision, and shrieks from the friends of Blanc, who was foaming at the mouth with rage, succeeded this outburst, both from the deputies and the tumultuous mob of 'strangers' present. The row became so fast and furious that the assembly broke up, and we again descended into the street, and followed the noisiest groups outside."

After this explosion the painter and the great engineer soon left Paris. The former tells us that Louis Blanc had among his most ardent devotees no less a poetess than Miss Eliza Cook, an anticlimax which is comical, especially as our author once met this odd pair "playing a mild form of hide and seek" among the giant beeches

of Knole Park. We have, too, a capital account of how Brunel succeeded in getting out of his own throat a half-sovereign which had lodged there for six weeks and defied the efforts of Sir Benjamin Brodie, Aston Key, Lawrence, and other surgeons to extract it, though they made an incision in the sufferer's windpipe. Among engineering data are some curious notes about the making of the Thames Tunnel, in which both the Brunels were concerned and Horsley had a minor part, as well as in the erection of the Suspension Bridge at Clifton and the Great Western Railway.

Of course, despite Horsley's engineering experiences, which seem to have been considerable (a fact which goes far to account for his artistic shortcomings), his associates were mostly painters and sculptors, concerning many of whom he tells characteristic stories, as of Mulready and his combative sons. Some of these tales are old and some new, or old ones newly told:—

"The Mulreadys were a wild lot, devoted to the pugilistic art, and father and son would often practise it in the shop among the leather-breeches [of the eldest or grandfather Mulready], stripped to the waist and giving their blows in right down earnest."

We think there is, so far as the breeches-maker's presence in London is concerned, a little embroidery of the truth here. Again, we suspect confusion in the versions before us concerning a combat on Webster's behalf, in which Bishop, the once famous artist's model, delivered the Academician from a gang of rough assailants in a cool way. "Leave 'em to me, sir!" said Bishop, while confronting the thieves Webster could not beat off with his umbrella. Horsley, among the tales here told about Mulready, seems to have forgotten how that capital painter, then a thriving R.A., met Mendoza, the once illustrious pugilist, who had been a model, and was asked by the latter how he "was getting on." The artist replied, "Oh! painting pictures, you know." "Ah!" said the *ci-devant* champion, with an apologetic sigh, "we must all do something for a living!"

Among other painters of distinction Horsley had memories of Wilkie (who is delineated to the life), Shee, Hilton, Landseer (whose experiences at Windsor in the inner royal circle of that day are very quaintly told, fresh and full of colour and character), Leighton, Leslie (who reappears in a few excellent touches), Lawrence, Delaroche, and Horace Vernet (all of whom our author saw at their easels in the act of painting), Chantrey, Turner, Webster (whom Horsley knew intimately), F. Walker, and above all Millais. Of the late Queen at Balmoral we have a lively glimpse.

Here is a touching note about the last hours of Millais:—

"I was with him several times towards the end; our final parting was very touching and impressive. He was lying on a low bedstead, and, half sitting up, he threw his arms round my neck, kissing me on my cheek and drew me towards him with such vigour that I nearly lost my balance. Though speaking with much difficulty, he said, most earnestly, 'Pray for me, my dear old friend, pray for me, and ask others to do so.'"

Here and there in this body of recollections we come upon slips, as where Horsley describes Tennyson's and Rossetti's and many another's restaurant, the famous "Dirtolini's," or Bertolini's, the Newton's Head of other days, as "on the south side of Leicester Square," whereas it was and is associated with the still-standing house of Sir Isaac Newton in St. Martin's Street. Speaking, too, of the intimate friend of Turner and fortunate collector of his works, Mr. Fawkes of Farnley, Horsley omits to tell his readers that that model amateur held at his house in Grosvenor Place a sort of public exhibition of Turner's paintings in oil and water, this being, we believe, the first thing of the kind in London concerning a modern artist. As for Horsley's musical and dramatic circle, let us conclude by saying that the reader will find here anecdotes

concerning Mendelssohn (the initiatory performance of whose 'Elijah' is described with zest), Moscheles (whose portrait Horsley painted), the Kembles, Thalberg, Sir Julius Benedict, Cerito, M. Clementi, Duvernoy, the Elsler sisters, Herr Henschel, and Sir George Smart.

Whistler as I Knew Him. By Mortimer Menpes. (Black.)—It is difficult to picture to oneself the frenzy of rage with which Whistler himself would have viewed such a book as this had he been alive. To have seen his pictures reproduced in three-colour process on the shiniest of clay-faced papers with a magenta lustre, and his etchings rendered in the half-tone process, would have been a sufficient revenge for the bitter things he said about the author. Nor can we imagine that the portraits of the Master, which Mr. Menpes executed from time to time, would have exactly pleased their original. The one given as a frontispiece to the book is clever enough as a drawing, but it is not only absolutely inartistic—the very antithesis of all that Whistler aimed at—it goes further, and brings out the least worthy and admirable side of the man; it is Whistler, the journalist and the cabot, without any gleam of the genius or the refinement of taste which redeemed the man himself. Still, though the book is the most un-Whistlerian production, and shows that Mr. Menpes has spent the time since he parted from Whistler in unlearning what the Master had inculcated, it is distinctly entertaining. It consists almost entirely of personal gossip about Whistler of a harmless kind, told with considerable good nature, and without any rancour for the rupture and the subsequent "scalping" which the author underwent. He even seems to find some satisfaction and considerable entertainment in the title of "the robber," which Whistler graciously bestowed upon his quondam pupil.

There are no very new or very amusing stories about Whistler, but the general impression of the man's personality in its more obvious aspects is reproduced in lively style. Of his art the Whistler that Mr. Menpes knew seems to have said very little, at all events there is nothing important here on it, the nearest approach being an account of his technical methods in the printing of etchings. Here Mr. Menpes, who assisted him for years, speaks with intimate knowledge. The illustrations, as far as pictures are concerned, are not representative, nor, as a rule, good; the etchings are much better, and they contain a number of rare states, some of which have escaped even Mr. Wedmore's exhaustive cataloguing.

On the whole, the book may be described as a popular and mildly entertaining, but by no means important contribution to the literature of the subject.

Great Masters Series. Parts XVI. and XVII. (Heinemann.)—This series maintains and even improves its standard as it goes on. We have never seen a richer, more coloured, and more luminous rendering of Tintoretto's 'Miracle of St. Mark' than that in part xvi. As usual, it is with the great chiaroscurists that this process succeeds best. In the Gainsborough's marvellous 'Viscountess Folkestone' something of the delicate pencilling of the artist's touch is lost. The Velasquez is good. The remaining plate is from Vanduyke's 'Blessed Herman Joseph' at Vienna. Part xvii. contains a Fernand Bol, an admirable Hobbema, and Annibale Caracci's 'Pieta' at Castle Howard, of which Sir Martin Conway gives an excellent and judicious appreciation. This may help to redress the balance in favour of the too-much-neglected Italian art of the seventeenth century. We have, finally, one of the Soane Museum Hogarths.

A magnificent volume entitled *Phil May in Australia* reaches us from the *Bulletin* Newspaper Company of Sydney, New South Wales, and we are able to congratulate the *Bulletin*

on the production. Phil May's best work is to be found in these pages, and whatever doubt there may be as to some of the productions of the latter part of his career, there can be none as to the extraordinary power of the caricatures contained in the present book, most of which we remember in the pages of the *Bulletin*, but which are here produced in many cases with the advantage of greater size and of good paper. The collection is rather wasted on us in this country, inasmuch as the persons caricatured are for the most part unknown at home; and it is as though some of the best work of Mr. Carruthers Gould were to be sent for examination by inhabitants of the planet Mars, who, of course, would have heard of Mr. Chamberlain and would doubtless recognize that statesman's features, but might be expected to be unacquainted even with those of Mr. Balfour. In order to judge political caricature it is almost necessary to know the persons caricatured, and, better, to know them well. We take, therefore, men known in London as our tests, and notably Mr. Barton, Mr. Deakin, and the late Sir Henry Parkes. Sir Henry Parkes was almost too much of a walking caricature to be the subject of caricature at all; and he was so easy of treatment up to an inferior degree of excellence that every budding caricaturist tried his hand upon him when he was Prime Minister or leader of the Opposition. In spite of these difficulties, however, no one ever succeeded as Phil May succeeded with him in the picture called 'The Minstrel.' The eyes alone constitute a triumph of genius. With Mr. Barton as he was in his earlier days Phil May succeeded, but less well, perhaps, on the whole than Mr. Carruthers Gould in the well-known series where Mr. Barton was represented as the kangaroo, invariably getting the better even of Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Deakin is one of Phil May's failures, but then Mr. Deakin has a face which does not lend itself to caricature. The bishops (some of whom are known in this country), Lord Loch, and some of the judges, are among Phil May's successes; and we heartily commend the volume to any here who may desire to see presentments of friends or enemies in Australia, chiefly, of course, in New South Wales.

THE PEACOCK ROOM.

MESSRS. OBACH have had the enterprise to fit up in their gallery the celebrated Peacock Room which Whistler executed for, and to some extent in spite of, Mr. Leyland. In its present situation it can only be seen by electric light, but seeing how large a part of the scheme depends on the paintings of the shutters, we do not consider this a serious disadvantage. It certainly is a marvellous creation, it has the unity and completeness of a genuine inspiration, and is, perhaps, as perfect an embodiment of the particular idea that Whistler was born to express as any of his pictures. It is, indeed, one of the few works of art in which the wit which he wasted in newspaper controversy inspired a superb design. Nothing else in the room is equal to the panel in which Whistler vindicated the artist's divine right to the odd shilling of the guinea. This will afford the one Vasarian story to the chronicler of modern art. The panel is a consummate piece of decorative placing, and as mere decoration it seems to have gained from the desire to express an idea. The genially satiric motive has given tension to the line and meaning to the gestures of the two birds. Nothing Whistler ever said was more witty than the sweeping gesture of the peacock in which he represented his own ideal of himself, than the bland white eye with which it gazes at its ruffled antagonist, or the surprised tilt of its comb.

The treatment of the ceiling is a brilliant invention. Whistler, instead of using the polygonal compartments into which it is divided,

has made each pendent lamp the centre of a circle of radiating plumage which cuts across the mouldings of the compartments, and yet in such a way as to form an accompaniment to their design.

The whole room shows how completely Whistler had absorbed Japanese ideas of decorative design, though he uses them in an original and personal manner. Nevertheless, it cannot be pronounced wholly satisfactory. It is a *tour de force* of pure genius, but of a genius playing the amateur in an art of which he is not a master. We can explain this best by saying that from the photographs of the room one gets the hint of something far more beautiful than the room itself affords, and this simply because in doing this decoration Whistler was working in a medium he did not understand. Neither he nor his assistant appears to have known anything of the very difficult art of gilding. Nothing could show more completely how entirely the feeling for quality in such things has died out than the fact that Whistler was satisfied with the methods current in the gilder's trade of his time. For the art of gilding had been entirely lost; since Whistler's day the publication of Mrs. Herringham's translation of Cennino Cennini's treatise has had the effect of arousing interest in it once more, and there are now a few professional gilders who could have given Whistler the surface which he needed for his designs. As it is, the gilding of the Peacock Room is execrable, and Whistler's attempt to imitate upon it the effect of Japanese lacquer results merely in a sticky and unpleasant surface. Scarcely more happy is the quality of the blue wall. He appears to have thought it sufficient merely to lay oil paint on the old Spanish leather, without any preparation and without any idea of attaining a particular quality of surface. Now in decoration surface quality is of supreme importance, and Whistler's study of Oriental art might have taught him that it is the sense of perfection in this that guided all the great decorative artists of Japan, and imposed upon them a technique so laborious and elaborate that only Oriental patience could carry it through. The Peacock Room shows that, in decorative art at all events, the most brilliant improvisations of genius cannot satisfy us permanently unless they are backed up by a keen sensitiveness to the matter which they inform and a profound knowledge of how to mould it to the idea.

At Messrs. Dunthorne's it is to be seen a small collection of Whistler's lithographs, of which the finest are the *Early Morning*, *Battersea*, and the *Little London* (No. 14), both of them wash lithographs. For the most part those exhibited belong, however, to the least happy period of Whistler's career—the time when he was concerned to impose on people the belief that slight scribbles which he did without effort and without definite purpose were more worthy of admiration than his really inspired work.

VAN WISSELINGH'S GALLERY.

As usual at this gallery, not only is the work shown that of genuine artists, but also the pieces are selected with real understanding. Monticelli is rarely seen in the mood of his *Spring* (22), surely one of the earliest *plein air* impressionist pictures ever painted. Done somewhere about the middle of last century, it has almost exactly the method of colour vision of a Mark Fisher, but it has a certain sombre richness and depth in the colour, a fervid glow which has rarely been equalled by later followers of the manner.—Mr. Mark Fisher, too, is here seen at his very best in *Sheep in an Orchard* (17). He does not often succeed in transfiguring his paint thus into the actual warmth and mellowness of afternoon sunshine.—But the most significant picture here is the superb

Daumier of *Don Quixote* (4). Of the many renderings of this theme, which haunted Daumier continually, we remember none finer than this or more dramatic in its contrast between the stolid silhouette of Sancho Panza and the undulating and impetuous curves of the knight's figure as he plunges headlong into the valley beneath. The picture is unfinished, it is true, but one can scarcely conceive that any elaboration could have compressed more into it than it already implies.—The two Corots (1 and 23) are both of them of the good kind, expressing the reaction to some definite thing seen, and not made, as many of his consciously poetical pieces were, after a recipe. The green field in No. 23 is as fine in quality as it is rare: it is a green which in its pale metallic tone one scarcely ever sees in European art.

There are several Shannons, most of which we have criticized before; one, however, the *Romantic Landscape* (18), is a new and charming variant of the design of one of his early lithographs. Mr. Ricketts has never before done anything in painting quite so masterly as the *Parable of the Vineyard* (20). It is sumptuous, almost riotous, if one may use the word of so deliberate an artist, in colour. And, as usual, the condensation of the design is admirable. We confess to being somewhat mystified as to the meaning of the seated figure to the left which has the air of a compunctious and pitiful judge, whose presence might have troubled the turbulent vine-dressers. Its purpose other than for the composition is certainly not evident, and one could wish that Mr. Ricketts would be less subtle and ingenious when he is dealing with a simple dramatic situation.

THE GUILD OF HANDICRAFT.

AN exhibition of the work of the Essex House Press is now open at 67A, New Bond Street, comprising printing, binding, and the originals of the illustrations with which their books are ornamented. Mr. Ashbee is so thoroughly in earnest, and has done so well for his fellow-workers by his move to Chipping Camden, that one is disposed to do more than pardon him for a slightly pontifical tone in his allusions to the Guild. With reference to the work shown we can speak with hearty approval of his books in Caslon type, especially of those of them illustrated by Mr. Strang, whose line seems to harmonize with the type particularly well. The drawings afford ground for interesting observations as to the effect of fashion on the personalities of most of the artists employed—Mr. Strang, Mr. Crane, and Mr. New being apparently the only ones who remain themselves. We see no reason to change the opinion of Mr. Ashbee's "Endeavour" type we formed in 1901 (see *Athenæum*, August 10th, 1901); the first duty of a type is to be legible, and we are glad to find that the great body of his work is printed in Caslon. The bookbinding is well executed, but rather poor in design; most "artistic" binders of the day seem to trick out their book as if they were unaware of the charm of simplicity, of the beauty of a fine surface of leather. The rubrication of the books shown seems to us the least satisfactory part of the work exhibited. In fifteenth-century books the initials of each sentence were often touched with vermilion (in imitation of manuscripts) to catch the eye and enliven the page, but to blur them with a duller colour is a serious mistake. The gold in the illuminations should have been backed with some composition which would have made it more effective. We are glad to have an opportunity of noticing the work done by the Guild since it definitely abandoned the idea of teaching, and became altogether a working body.

THE CAMBRIDGE SALE.

THIS sale, which began at Messrs. Christie's on Monday, June 6th, and was continued on the eight following days, formed one of the most interesting dispersals of the present season. It had all the atmosphere of genuineness about it; the reserves, if any, were felt to be unimportant, and so the whole affair was a distinct success. In general quality the collection was by no means first-rate, and for the most part the prices paid were considerably in excess of those which would have been obtained had the articles belonged to an ordinary commoner. The pictures formed a gallery of royal personages such as we can hardly expect to see again in an auction-room. It was scarcely a gallery of "brave men and fair women," for the "brave old Duke of York" was represented by four portraits, and the portraits of the daughters of George III. were too severely true to nature to appeal very strongly to the collectors of portraits of beautiful women.

The silver plate, which was sold on the first two days, produced a total of 16,532l. 13s. 11d., and was notable rather for its great aggregate weight—there was nearly a ton of it—than for its historical or antiquarian interest. Nearly all of it is either engraved or chased with the royal arms, Garter, motto, and crown. There were a few pieces of the George I. and George II. periods, but most of it was of much later date. Paul Storr, R. Garrard, Ben Stephenson, and Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, were the silversmiths who chiefly supplied the Gloucester and Cambridge families.

The sale of the silver was followed by three days' sale of porcelain, old French decorative furniture, miniatures, snuff-boxes, and other objects of *virtù*. The chief price among the porcelain was paid for an old Sèvres écuille, cover and stand, painted with Teniers' subjects on Rose-du-Barry ground, and this realized 1,300 gs. A pair of Louis XV. marqueterie encoignures, inlaid with branches of foliage on a tulip-wood in king-wood borders, profusely mounted with finely chased ormolu in the manner of Caffieri, sold for 1,000 gs.

The miniatures and enamels, being nearly all portraits of various members of the royal family, naturally excited much interest and commanded good prices. Four by R. Cosway—William IV. when Duke of Clarence, George IV. when Prince of Wales, Princess Sophia, and Princess Mary of Gloucester—sold for 140 gs., 150 gs., 360 gs., and 350 gs. respectively. An enamel of George IV. when Regent, by H. Bone, fetched 220 gs. The snuff-boxes included many choice specimens of the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. periods. A Louis XVI. oblong octagonal gold box, with oval plaques, painted in classical subjects and cupids in grisaille by De-gault, brought 460l. A Louis XVI. oval gold box, with four oblong enamels with subjects after Boucher, 500l.; another, of the same shape and period, painted in grisaille with cupids and figure subjects representing the arts and sciences, 1,600l. A Louis XV. oblong gold box, with panels enamelled in polychrome with sporting subjects, 2,000l. (the last two were exhibited at the South Kensington Loan Exhibition in 1862). Three other Louis XVI. oval gold boxes—one (lot 421) with plaques of old Sèvres porcelain painted with dogs in a landscape, another (lot 422) with an oval enamel painted in polychrome with lovers in a garden, and the third (lot 423) with an oval miniature of George IV. by Bone after Lawrence—sold for 720l., 400l., and 650l. respectively. An ivory tablet case (lot 416) mounted with gold, with small panels of hairwork below, with miniatures by R. Cosway of Princess Mary and Princess Sophia, daughters of George III., 850l.

Among the pictures the beautiful portrait by Gainsborough of Maria Walpole, Countess of Waldegrave, Duchess of Gloucester, so completely overshadowed everything else in the sale that something more than a mere reference is necessary. It is *Kitt* in size (35½ in. by 27½ in.), and she is represented in gold-tinted dress with pearl ornaments, leaning her head upon her left arm, which rests on a pedestal, her hair done high and powdered. This is probably the portrait which Gainsborough exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1779 (it may have been painted a few years previously), and the 12,100 gs. at which it was knocked down constitutes the largest price paid for a Gainsborough at a public sale, although several others have changed hands privately at much higher figures. It may be doubted whether Gainsborough received more than 60 gs. for this portrait. We may mention that the previous highest price for a Gainsborough was obtained as far back as 1876, when the famous Duchess of Devonshire realized 10,100 gs.; this portrait now belongs to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who acquired it on the morrow of its sensational discovery three years ago at a price which was stated to be about 30,000l. The next

highest price for a Gainsborough was the 10,000 gs. paid for the portrait of Lady Mulgrave in 1895.

The other pictures belonging to the Duke of Cambridge included the following in order of sale: A. Canaletto, Greenwich Hospital, 220 gs. Giorgione, Portrait of a Lady in black and yellow striped dress, 200 gs. Greuze, A Young Girl in white dress and cap, 210 gs. Landseer, Prince George's Favourites (R.A. 1835, engraved by W. Giller), 750 gs. S. Scott, Westminster from the River, 120 gs. Portraits by unknown artists: Frederick, Prince of Wales, 150 gs.; Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, Princess of Wales, 115 gs.; Queen Charlotte, in rich white and gold dress, and red robe lined with ermine, 530 gs. (This was an exceptionally fine portrait, painted, probably by Zoffany, just before her marriage. She wears a bracelet, with a miniature of King George III., on her right arm.) Sir W. Beechey, Princess Augusta Sophia, 420 gs.; Princess Elizabeth, wife of Frederick, Landgrave and Prince of Hesse-Homburg, 130 gs.; George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., in the uniform of the Hussars, 1,600 gs.; Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, in the uniform of Hussars, 250 gs. N. Dance, Portrait of a Young Princess, 150 gs. Gainsborough, William Henry, Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., as a youth in naval uniform, 1,500 gs.; Queen Charlotte, small whole-length, 1,650 gs. Hopper, Maria Walpole, Countess Waldegrave, Duchess of Gloucester, 420 gs. Lawrence, Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, 130 gs.; two whole-lengths of George IV., one representing him standing by a table on which is his crown, 120 gs.; and the other, holding his sword in his right hand, and his hat in his left, distant view of Windsor in the background, 160 gs. Lely, Nell Gwyn, seated in a landscape with a lamb, 150 gs. A. de Maron, William Henry, first Duke of Gloucester, 150 gs. A. Ramsay, Queen Charlotte and George III., two nearly whole-lengths, 920 gs.; and a Portrait of a young Princess, 320 gs. Reynolds, Maria Walpole, Countess of Waldegrave, Duchess of Gloucester, 1,400 gs.; William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, 100 gs. Romney, Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, 4,100 gs. J. Zoffany, Maria Walpole, Countess of Waldegrave, Duchess of Gloucester, 400 gs. The total of the pictures (118 lots) amounted to 33,112l. 16s.

Neither Monday nor Tuesday's portions contained anything of exceptional interest; Wednesday's sale was chiefly remarkable for the extraordinary series of decorations of the Dukes of Cambridge. Those which belonged to the first Duke included a Star of the Garter, 720l.; the Lesser George of the Garter, a superb jewel of the highest rarity, a circular onyx cameo of St. George slaying the dragon, by Caputi, 1,790l.; and another, an oval onyx cameo, 500l. The late Duke's decorations included the Turkish Order of the Osmanieh, First Class Badge, 350l.

The total of the entire sale amounted to 89,738l. 14s. 5d.

Five-Act Gossipy.

ON Wednesday the press were invited to view a series of water-colours, 'Along the Italian Riviera,' by Mr. H. S. Tuke, at the Dowdeswell Galleries.

TO-DAY is the private view of paintings in oil and water colour by the Hon. Neville Lytton at Messrs. Carfax & Co.'s galleries.

THE private view of Mr. Lawrence G. Linnell and Miss Elizabeth M. Chettle's exhibition of pastel and water-colour drawings of Davos, St. Moritz, Locarno, and English woods and fields, takes place on Wednesday next, at the Modern Gallery, 175, Bond Street, and the exhibition will remain open until July 5th.

THE French Government has purchased for the Luxembourg Gallery Mr. Tom Robertson's picture in this year's Salon; it is entitled 'En Écosse,' and represents an apple orchard in bloom by the Tayside. It is said that this picture has had the honour of being rejected by the hanging committee of the Royal Academy. Mr. Tom Robertson is a native of Glasgow, and studied art under Benjamin Constant.

THE Beni Hasan Excavations Committee announces the annual Exhibition of Antiquities, to be open from July 8th to 23rd inclusive, at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House. The show will comprise selected antiquities discovered during the past winter season in Egypt, including some of the earliest monuments of the country.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—'Tristan und Isolde.' 'Tannhäuser.' 'Aida.'
 QUEEN'S HALL.—London Symphony Orchestra.
 CRYSTAL PALACE.—Jubilee Concert.

LAST Thursday week Fräulein Plaichinger appeared here for the first time, and impersonated Isolde. Fräulein Ternina supplies, of course, the high standard by which we measure any new-comer who essays that difficult part; and as yet we have heard no one who comes up to her. Fräulein Plaichinger is a conscientious, intelligent artist, yet she did not provoke enthusiasm. It must, however, be acknowledged that Herr van Dyck as Tristan was at his worst as a vocalist; it is only his fine acting and conception of the part which renders him acceptable in this, as in other rôles, notably that of Tannhäuser. Now, to sing through the long duet of the second act with an artist whose intonation is often doubtful must prove considerably trying. We therefore felt we must wait for another opportunity of hearing the lady, and that came on the following Tuesday, when she appeared as Venus and created a favourable impression. There was perhaps more of the woman than of the goddess in her rendering, but she displayed character and charm. Fräulein Selma Kurz, whose *début* in 'Rigoletto' the previous week proved so successful, was the Elisabeth. In the greeting and in the duet which followed she again displayed excellent qualities; in the finale of Act II. there was much to praise, as also in her pathetic rendering of the prayer in Act III. And yet there seemed something wanting: the artist was not wholly convincing. There was just a touch of exaggeration, both in her acting and in her singing, which prevented a strong, direct appeal; she was probably over anxious. Herr Arens, the Russian tenor, impersonated Tannhäuser with marked intelligence. Herr Hinckley, the Hermann, has a good voice, but his intonation is at times uncertain. The dignified Wolfram of Herr van Rooy deserves mention. Dr. Richter conducted.

'Aida' was given on Monday evening, and the performance was on the whole excellent. The title rôle was taken by Mlle. Russ, who is an experienced actress, although her voice is not of sympathetic quality as regards its high register. Signor Caruso sang with his usual skill and fervour, but he occasionally showed a tendency to court the favour of the gods; and this in so great an artist is to be regretted. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

Last Thursday week the London Symphony Orchestra gave its first concert at Queen's Hall under the direction of Dr. Richter, who kindly consented to conduct on this memorable occasion. It is now over ten years ago since Mr. Henry J. Wood began the Symphony and Promenade Orchestral Concerts which have hitherto formed so prominent a feature of London musical life, and which have done so much to develop the taste of the public for music of the highest class. The services which he has rendered to the art are not likely to be forgotten, but the monopoly which he has hitherto enjoyed seems likely to be disturbed. If, however, he continue to give

as good concerts as in the past, the new venture ought not seriously to affect him. In various continental cities there is more than one flourishing society of the kind. The formation of this new orchestra is a result of the recent decision of the directors of the Queen's Hall Orchestra forbidding the employment of deputies, the result being that half the band—including some of the ablest members—felt it necessary to resign. From an artistic point of view no doubt the directors were right. Constant changes in an orchestra, however good the deputies may be, are unsatisfactory; the new-comers do not follow the intentions of the conductor with the same rapidity and certainty as the regular members of the band. But ideal conditions in an everyday working world are scarcely possible, and it is not surprising that the best men of the Queen's Hall orchestra have resigned; they could scarcely be expected to refuse lucrative engagements from other quarters. The object of the new orchestra is to give concerts, and, as in the Philharmonic societies of Berlin and Vienna, the members will be their own directors, and they will therefore elect their own conductor. For the present we have to record a great success last week. The programme consisted entirely of familiar items, and the playing throughout was most brilliant. Every one, from conductor to contrabassist, was evidently on his mettle, and the large audience was thoroughly sympathetic, so that the start was most propitious.

On Saturday afternoon the Jubilee Concert celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Crystal Palace attracted a large audience. The music at that opening consisted of the National Anthem, played at the opening and close of the ceremony, and the 'Hallelujah' Chorus performed by the orchestra. Last Saturday the programme was of much greater importance, but it included only familiar music: 'The Hymn of Praise,' a selection from Sullivan's 'Golden Legend,' and various instrumental pieces, and vocal numbers sung by Madame Albani, Miss Agnes Nicholls, Miss Muriel Foster, and Messrs. Ben Davies and Santley. The naming of these artists is sufficient. A notable feature was the appearance at the conductor's desk of Sir August Manns. We have often referred to the eminent services which, for close on half a century, he rendered to art, and to the world-wide reputation which he won for the Saturday Concerts. He is now in his eightieth year, but still in good health, and it is to be hoped that he will be long spared to enjoy the rest which he so well deserves. It is unlikely that he will again conduct in public, unless perhaps at a farewell concert.

Musical Gossip.

THE choral and orchestral concert at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening last week deserves a word. The "Oxford House" Choral Society is composed entirely of residents in the East-End, and the "Excelsior" Choir of Bethnal Green Board School boys. The conductor of the Society, Mr. Cuthbert Kelly, deserves high praise. The Oxford House Choir displayed both intelligence and zeal, while the pleasant singing of some simple songs by the boys aroused great enthusiasm.

SPACE prevents the notice of various concerts during the past week: the one given by Madame Adelina Patti last Saturday at the Albert Hall, Mr. Bispham's interesting recital at St. James's Hall on Monday, and recitals by artists of acknowledged merit—violinists, Master Vecsey, Kubelik; and pianists, Messrs. Otto Voss, Léon Delafosse, &c.

MRS. WERNER LAURIE, who has been favourably heard at more than one large semi-private gathering, will make her public *début* as a soprano singer at an evening concert in the Æolian Hall, New Bond Street, on June 28th. It is a coincidence worth noting that her husband, Mr. T. Werner Laurie, who has been for several years Mr. Fisher Unwin's manager, will start as a publisher on his own account on July 1st.

THE *première* of Dr. Saint-Saëns's 'Hélène' at Covent Garden is announced for Monday evening. The book, entitled 'Poème Lyrique en un Acte,' is also from his pen.

PROF. KARL KNITTL is the successor of Dvorák as director of the Prague Conservatoire.

IN the *Athenæum* of June 4th mention was made of Carissimi's oratorio 'Jefte,' recently performed at Prague, which was "said to have been the first known performance of the work." So we read in the *Signale* of May 18th. On referring to the article 'Carissimi' in Grove's 'Dictionary,' we found no reference to a performance in England, but merely a statement that Henry Leslie had published 'Jonah,' another of the great Italian master's oratorios. Mr. F. G. Edwards writes to say that he possesses the programme of a concert at St. Martin's Hall, May 21st, 1851, at which the work was given, and announced as "first time of performance in this country," under Hullah's direction. It appears also to have been heard at a lecture on the history of the oratorio, delivered by Mr. Ernest Pauer (March 19th, 1873) before the Sacred Harmonic Society.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Miss Antonia Dolores's Recital, 3.30, St. James's Hall.
	— Vienna Male Choir, 5, St. James's Hall.
	— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
	— English Opera, Drury Lane.
TUES.	Miss Margolles's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
	— Kocian Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	— Miss Winifred Christie's Orchestral Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
	— Miss Rosa Olitzka's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
	— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
	— English Opera, Drury Lane.
WED.	Mlle. Mailla Seguel's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Salle Erard.
	— Mr. D. Tovey and Mr. P. Such's Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
	— Miss Ella Russell's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
	— Master Franz Vecsey's Violin Recital, 8.15, St. James's Hall.
	— Miss E. Smith's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
	— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
	— English Opera, Drury Lane.
THURS.	Mr. Alfred Frassella's Flute Recital, 3, Queen's (Small) Hall.
	— Miss L. Dale and Mr. H. Earle's Recital, 3.15, St. James's Hall.
	— Miss Thomas and Mr. Elwes's Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
	— Madame Roger-Miclos's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
	— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
	— English Opera, Drury Lane.
FRI.	The London Trio, 3, Suffolk Street.
	— Miss Emma Barnett's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's (Small) Hall.
	— Madame Marchesi's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
	— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
	— English Opera, Drury Lane.
SAT.	Misses Eyre's Concert, 3, Æolian Hall.
	— Kubelik Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
	— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
	— English Opera, Drury Lane.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

ROYALTY.—Afternoon Performances of the Otway Society: 'Venice Preserved,' a Tragedy. By Thomas Otway.
 PRINCE OF WALES'S—'Zaza,' Comédie en Cinq Actes.
 Par Pierre Berton et Charles Simon.

A CERTAIN lambent interest of curiosity attends a revival of 'Venice Preserved,' first produced in 1682 at Dorset Garden, with Mrs. Barry, its author's own "bright peculiar" and quite inaccessible "star," as Belvidera, with Betterton as Jaffier, with William Smith as Pierre, and with a generally admirable cast, this work retained its popularity until the middle of the nineteenth century, and was included in the marvellous series of revivals at Sadler's Wells. Its real or supposed pathos and its

verse, the blankness of which is not to be disputed, raised its author to a species of rivalry with Dryden, who wrote for this play a prologue, spoken, according to Malone, in April, 1682, and also suggested to some writers, principally French, the idea of rivalry with Shakspeare. Though itself void of originality, its story, its incidents, and much of its rhetoric being taken from 'La Conjuración de los Españoles contra la República de Venise' (Paris, 1674) of César Vichard de Saint-Réal, 'Venice Preserved' gave rise to two French imitations: 'Manlius Capitolinus,' a tragedy of Lafosse, in which the scene and characters are transferred to Rome, and which, without any form of acknowledgment, was produced at the Théâtre Français on January 18th, 1698, and 'Venise Sauvée,' "imitée de l'Anglais" by Laplace, and given at the same house on December 5th, 1746. In fact, as has been shown by Ranke, the conspiracy of Venice was a small affair, to which Saint-Réal, one of the most "picturesque" and least responsible of historians, assigned an importance it did not possess. It was undertaken in the interests of the Spaniards, and its two heroes were not Venetians at all, but Frenchmen, one of them, Pierre, being virtually a pirate and dying on his own galley. By inventing the character of the heroine Belvidera, who to save the life of her father Priuli, a senator (in fact, the Doge), induces her husband Jaffier to reveal the plot and bring on the conspirators a fate he voluntarily shares, Otway assigned the piece such pathos as it possesses, and made Belvidera, next to Monimia in 'The Orphans,' the most generally bewailed of heroines. Another remarkable thing which Otway did for the play was to convert it into a political pamphlet, and in one, some say two, of his characters, but notably in Antonio, to ridicule and attack the famous Anthony, first Earl of Shaftesbury, with whom Dryden also dealt in 'Absalom and Achitophel.' By a curious caprice of fortune this character of a political treatise was to militate against its fortune when the immediate occasion for such use was long over. On October 21st, 1795, John Philip Kemble produced 'Venice Preserved,' playing himself Jaffier, and assigning Belvidera to his sister Mrs. Siddons and Pierre to Bensley. Some signs of revolutionary fury had long previously passed to England, and when Pierre exclaimed,

Curs'd be your Senate—curs'd your Constitution,
this was greeted nightly with such thunders of applause that the performance had to be arrested. When now given, with a cast altogether amateurish, 'Venice Preserved' is found to make but moderate demands upon sensibility and no pretence to poetry. It may be seen once, if only for educational purposes. These few particulars concerning its genesis and its fortunes, collected from many sources, may be pardoned, may perhaps even serve a purpose.

The first wave of the promised invasion of French plays broke on our shores on Monday, when at the Prince of Wales's Madame Réjane made her reappearance as Zaza. The artist possesses in her repertory far more attractive pieces than this, the first production of which dates back to May 12th, 1898. In none, however, does she exhibit to equal advantage that spirit

of *dévergondage*, if the use of such a term may be pardoned, which she alone can elevate into art. As we write we look forward with pleasurable anticipation to seeing her with M. Coquelin in 'La Montansier,' to be given last night, in 'La Douleureuse' of M. Donnay, and 'La Parisienne,' both of them promised for next week. In none of these can the triumph of art over matter be more marked than it is in 'Zaza.' The opening scene in this is animalism more crude than can have been put on the stage since Tudor or Stuart times, and can have been rarely exhibited even then. After the first and immeasurably the longest act is over the method of the actress has much that stimulates and little that offends. In the peccant first act even Madame Réjane's acting is less displeasing than that of the rivals she has found in this country. In the following scenes, in which a species of moral regeneration, upon which it would be unwise too surely to count, has set in, her performance is thoroughly fine and stirring. Madame Réjane shows herself still at her height as the most brilliant and the most Parisian *comédienne* of France.

Dramatic Gossip.

'TWELFTH NIGHT' was duly revived on Monday at His Majesty's, and was played with the cast previously noticed. On Monday next Madame Bernhardt appears in 'La Sorcière.'

AFTER the close of her performances at His Majesty's, Madame Bernhardt will begin on July 4th at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, a country tour.

MR. FORBES ROBERTSON being unable to play Cæsar in Mr. Shaw's 'Cæsar and Cleopatra,' the idea of the proposed performance has, we understand, been abandoned.

MR. BENSON'S spring tour ended last Saturday. He will now give at Harrow, Tonbridge, Haileybury, Marlborough, and other public schools a series of afternoon representations of the Orestean trilogy of Æschylus.

'WHO'S WHO?' has been rapidly withdrawn from the Savoy, which theatre is, presumably, open for any of the foreign companies looking out for a house.

MR. SYDNEY GRUNDY will dramatize for Mr. George Alexander 'The Garden of Lies' of Mr. Justus Miles Forman.

In the course of some open-air representations in July, at the Botanic Society's Gardens, 'The Wild-Goose Chase' of Fletcher is to be given.

'THE EDGE OF THE STORM' has been withdrawn from the Duke of York's, at which Mr. Forbes Robertson has revived Mrs. Lucette Ryley's 'Mice and Men.'

'WHERE THERE IS NOTHING,' by Mr. W. B. Yeats, will be given at the Court Theatre by the Stage Society on the afternoons of the 27th and 28th inst. This, which constitutes the first volume of Mr. Yeats's 'Plays for an Irish Theatre,' is a strange, wild, and remarkable work.

THE Odéon has revived 'Le Démon du Foyer,' a piece of George Sand, produced in 1852, and already pronounced out of date. With it is given 'La Divine Émilie,' a two-act comedy, one of the characters in which is Voltaire.

DURING the absence of M. Coquelin in London, his place in 'Cyrano de Bergerac' is taken by M. Candé.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. K. H.—J. K. L.—W. S. J.—C. F. M.—L. M. B.—received.
E. K. C.—Too late.
F. E. B.—Many thanks.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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